

The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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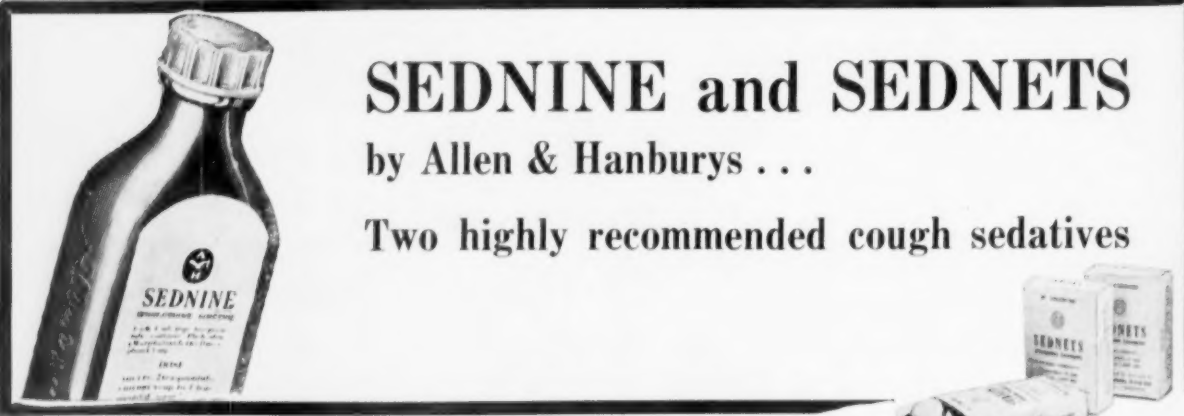
THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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March 30, 1956

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1. Cronheim, G., Brown, W., Cawthorne, J., Tooke, M.J., and Ungari, J., Proc. Soc. exp. Biol. N.Y. (1954) 86: 120.
2. Kloha, M.W., Draper, M.D., and Keller, F., J. Amer. Chem. Soc. (1954) 76: 2843.

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Editorial

New Series: Vol. 37—No. 435

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March 30, 1956

The Privilege of Conducting a Pharmacy

WHEN a person qualifies as a pharmaceutical chemist in this country there is conferred upon him the right to practise as a master pharmacist, assistant, manager, relieving chemist, hospital pharmacist, etc.

He is not hedged about by restrictions as to when, where and how he may practise. He does not require to appear before a tribunal to obtain permission or licence to conduct his own pharmacy, as is the case in some countries. He is absolutely free to practise the profession for which he has been trained, when and where and in whatever field he chooses, provided he keeps within the confines of the law relating to pharmacy in the State or Territory in which he works.

These are privileges which every pharmaceutical chemist should guard and should jealously preserve. This he is better able to do if he accepts the responsibilities which accompany the privileges and rights he acquires upon registration.

The basic principles of all pharmaceutical legislation are:—

1. That only duly qualified and registered pharmaceutical chemists shall practise the profession of pharmacy;
2. That only those who are qualified and registered shall assume the name or title of pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, or other word or words, or symbols, which would indicate that they are so qualified;
3. That only qualified and registered pharmaceutical chemists shall dispense prescriptions of medical practitioners, dentists and veterinary surgeons, or sell certain poisons and poisonous substances defined by law.

What actually constitutes carrying on business as a pharmaceutical chemist has not ever been satisfactorily or completely defined in the past. Indeed, it would be a difficult matter to find a definition which would clearly and comprehensively state in few words what the practice of pharmacy really encompasses. It certainly goes beyond the dispensing of medical prescriptions and the sale of poisons, although these are generally regarded as the prime functions of pharmaceutical chemists.

All of the Acts relating to the control of pharmacy in Australia require that the business of a pharmaceutical chemist shall not be carried on except under the personal supervision or superintendence of a registered pharmaceutical chemist. It is therefore of some importance to know precisely what is implied by the term.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in the case *Brown v. Weir*, delivered recently and published in this issue of the Journal, helps to clarify the position.

In the past it has been found necessary on a number of occasions for a prosecuting authority to prove that a doctor's prescription was actually dispensed or scheduled poisons were sold in the absence of a qualified pharmaceutical chemist in order to succeed in an action for illegally carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist.

The view taken by the Justices of the Supreme Court

of New South Wales in deciding the appeal in this case is that such proof was not required.

The relevant section of the New South Wales Act reads: "In every case where the business of a pharmaceutical chemist is carried on in an open shop, the said business shall be in charge of a registered pharmacist, who shall personally supervise the carrying on of the said business."

The Chief Justice (Street, C.J.) in the course of his judgment said: "If the shop is open for business, whether business eventuates or not, the legislature requires the superintendence of a registered pharmacist, and I think that to the extent to which His Honour rested his decision (in a previous case—*Brown v. Kay*) on his view that it was necessary to prove that medicines had not been dispensed during his absence, that decision is erroneous and should not be followed . . . If it is an open shop, in which a druggist's business is being carried on, that business must be in charge of a registered pharmacist . . . The word superintendence conveys the meaning of control and supervision of the business which is being carried on in the shop while it is open for trade, whether or not any member of the public is seeking at the time in question to be served."

The case in which this Judgment was given concerned the absence of a registered pharmaceutical chemist from his business for a period of only half an hour. The Chief Justice said in relation to this: "I do not think it is possible to hold that the absence described in evidence was of such a minor or temporary nature as to be regarded as permitted within the section."

These findings may alter the whole concept of the continuous personal supervision which is required by the various acts governing pharmacy.

The Judgment undoubtedly strengthens the position insofar as the law is aimed at safeguarding the public against unqualified practice. Maybe it makes the task of the "one man" pharmacy a little more onerous. To use once more the words of the learned judge, "He (a registered pharmaceutical chemist) must be **effectively** on hand, although there may be cases in which minor temporary absence from the immediate premises might not necessarily constitute an interruption of his personal supervision."

There must always be circumstances when a registered chemist in charge of a pharmacy must leave his post for a short period. These possibly are the "minor or temporary absences" referred to by His Honour. It would seem, therefore, in the light of this Judgment that if a pharmaceutical chemist is obliged to leave his premises even for a time as short as 30 minutes, and has no other registered pharmaceutical chemist to take charge during his absence, he has little option but to close his doors. Although this might in some instances create real difficulty and even hardship, the reasoning is sound.

None but registered pharmaceutical chemists can accept the responsibility of performing the duties of pharmaceutical chemists.

If unqualified employees take upon themselves the responsibility of doing certain things, even though forbidden to do so, the pharmacist must accept some share of responsibility for the acts of his servants.

It must be remembered also that if an injury occurs as a result of a fault of an employee who is not registered the chemist, if he has allowed the employee to carry on in his absence, has no effective answer or protection to himself. The Judgment published on page 244 of this issue will be read with great interest.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Reciprocity With Ontario

The Registrar-Treasurer of the Ontario College of Pharmacy has intimated that consideration is being given to a change in regard to reciprocal agreements which have existed between some Australian Boards and the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Ontario College the whole matter of reciprocal agreements was discussed. It has been stated that consideration of the matter has been occasioned by the raising of standards in Ontario where licentiates are now required to have completed a four-year course at the University after senior matriculation.

Whilst no definite statement has been issued, it appears likely that all applicants from outside of Ontario may be required to pass a licensing examination before being entitled to registration. We have been asked to make this known, so that Australian pharmacists planning to visit Ontario should be aware of the position.

Prescription Dispensed Eight Times in One Day

Evidence was placed before us recently of a prescription (for a restricted drug) having been dispensed eight times on the one day. Pharmacy rubber stamps on the face of the prescription indicated beyond doubt that this had been done. In this particular case the patient had swallowed the contents of all of the bottles in an attempt on her life.

Although the law in the State concerned does not specifically forbid the repeating of a prescription for the particular drug, in this case it is obvious that the intention behind the law was that supplying be controlled and the drug used only under medical direction. That it could be dispensed eight times would indicate that the chemists concerned paid scant attention to their responsibility, and that examination of the prescription at the time of dispensing was casual and superficial. Such happenings bring pharmacy into disrepute and demonstrate the necessity for close scrutiny and examination of all prescriptions presented for dispensing, and, in particular, those which contain substances listed in the Poisons Schedules.

Rising Cost of Pharmaceutical Services in New Zealand

It is anticipated that 12,000,000 prescriptions will be dispensed under the New Zealand National Health Service during the current financial year—an average of

over five prescriptions for every man, woman and child in the country, and that the total cost of New Zealand's mountainous medication will be over £5,500,000, according to a report in the "New Zealand Truth" of February 29, 1956.

The paper goes on to say that in 14 years the total cost of the scheme has increased to at least £4,250,000 and the average cost of each prescription to 7/-.

"One of these days," the article states, "if the cost of the medicine bill is not to swamp the scheme completely, New Zealand will have to make up its mind whether cures for blushing and ingrowing toenails should be on the free list. They are not, of course, but there are other illustrations almost as extreme. The whole process is aggravated by the fact that probably the patient does not have to pay for the drugs directly and forgets that he has to pay for them indirectly."

It is pointed out also that there is the danger that too easy resort to medicine bottles and pill boxes induces hypochondria, and there is much of truth in these comments. What is feared in pharmaceutical circles is, of course, a sudden drastic cut in the drug bill, which might be very disturbing in its impact upon retail pharmacy.

Restrictions on Supply of Antibiotics New Zealand Example

From February 1, medical practitioners in New Zealand will have access to erythromycin only through hospitals, and only for the treatment of diseases which do not respond to other remedies. This control follows reports of deaths of a number of children from infections by the organisms no longer vulnerable to any other antibiotic.

The decision has been commented upon editorially in "The Lancet," which says: "Looking at it bacteriologically and epidemiologically, there seems everything to be said in favour of the New Zealand decision."

It points out that if the plan is to do what is intended the hospitals will need to be even more sparing than the doctors in their own use of erythromycin, because it is the hospitals, not sick rooms in the homes, that are the great sources of antibiotic-resistant organisms.

There are very good reasons, states "The Lancet," for keeping one or two antibiotics in reserve for use in the last resort and when all others have proved unsuccessful. It expresses the opinion that there is urgent need for examination of the matter of the prescribing of antibiotics generally and questions whether the kind of restriction which had been introduced into New

Zealand would be acceptable in the United Kingdom. In this regard it says: "Paradoxically it looks as though a course of action which most doctors would acknowledge to be sound scientifically, and necessary for the good of patients, may be neither voluntarily adopted nor tolerated if imposed." It concludes: "The New Zealand decision makes us think again about the way in which antibiotics are being used in our own country, and we should also consider from whom, if not from Government, doctors would accept direction on such subjects."

No Immediate Expansion of Health Centres in U.K.

The Minister of Health in Great Britain recently stated that there would probably be no great expansion of health centres in the near future. He was speaking at the opening of a new Health Centre on the Averley Housing Estate, Thurrock, Essex. New towns and new estates would continue for some years to be the laboratory in which health centre experiments would be devised and observed—they brought together services that otherwise would be separately housed. The health service would never afford, and probably would never be able to afford what was already good in order to put up something that was perhaps only a little better.

Even if that were economic, he did not think it would be possible to bring about arbitrarily a change in the local customs and practices of the patients and of the professions who served them.

Mr. McLeod said he hoped there would be more experiments as time went on in different parts of the country, but if there were more it would be because more people wanted them.

MODEL DRUG STORE USED TO INSTRUCT PHARMACISTS

(Contributed)

Budding pharmacists can learn part of their training in the atmosphere of a real drug store at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, where the Faculty of Pharmacy operates a completely equipped, full-sized model display store.

In the store students are trained in handling customers, in display techniques, and the complexities of drug-store management.

The model store is one of several features which have brought continent-wide recognition to the university's pharmacy faculty. The dean, Dr. M. J. Huston, says that masters graduates from Edmonton have made such a name for themselves in American universities and industries that requests are continually being received to "send us more."

Special Apparatus

The pharmacy department is on the third floor of the campus medical building. In a "special apparatus" laboratory, students are taught modern, scientific techniques of drug analysis. An example of this is an

electronic photo-fluoremeter, which drug manufacturers use to determine the potency and stability of products such as vitamin capsules.

A bright dispensing lab. contains 36 Schwartz-type dispensing units, specially modified by the pharmacy staff to make the most efficient use possible of every cubic inch of space. Each unit is equipped with gas and electricity outlets, fluorescent lighting, a highly sensitive torsion balance, and all the drugs necessary to the preparation of prescriptions.

Phone Practice

In the same lab. a telephone rings periodically. A student who picks up the receiver must be prepared to write down the "phone prescription" given him by a staff member calling from another part of the building. At one end of the dispensary a display cabinet, supplied by drug manufacturers, helps students learn display techniques.

Finally, modern research labs. are in continuous use. Graduate students and faculty members work together, using the latest equipment, in solving research problems related to heart disease, high blood pressure and others. New techniques in research result from the experimental work being carried out.

EAST AND WEST HAVE MET

Times, and the outlooks of nations, have changed since the days when Rudyard Kipling took such a serious view of what he called "The white man's burden."

Great new nationalisms have arisen and are on the move beyond Kipling's skyline "where the strange roads go down." The road to Mandalay and other roads throughout the East resound to the march of progress, and the twain of East and West, which Kipling said would never meet, have indeed come together.

Under the influence of great humanitarian projects, the World Health Organisations, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, the Colombo Plan, East and West continue to meet, and despite obstacles raised by less worthy elements, steady progress is being made for the betterment of mankind.

Australia, in Kipling's day, was not noted for its contributions to international discussions. Its views were not sought, and its voice was not heard.

How the times have changed! Australia is now known throughout Asia for its desire and capacity to help Asian countries to improve their standards. We hear with pride utterances from Asia leaders, like Sir John Koteiawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon, who has said, "We share common heritage of democracy with you. We talk the same political language as you, and we are firmly resolved to keep the enemies of the democratic way of life from influencing the lives and conduct of our people."

The "tumult and the shouting" about which Kipling wrote come now only from those who do not like democratic progress.

Though he had many detractors in his day and age, Kipling performed a service to mankind by insisting that duty and responsibility are more than anything else, that accomplishment is never without sacrifice, and that obligations rank higher than privilege.

His phrase "the white man's burden," which so many have derided, takes on a new and deeper meaning if we look at the world of today. The outlook will be dark for Australia and the Western World when our strength and spirit are so poor that there is no one left willing to take up what remains of that burden.

—Issued by H. D. Martin on behalf of the Committees in Support of A Call to the People of Australia.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

21st BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

Melbourne—May 21 - 29, 1956

Members of any recognised pharmaceutical organisation may attend and take part in Conference discussions.

The Agenda for the Melbourne meeting will contain many interesting items.

A Special Session will be devoted to discussion of Pharmaceutical Education.

New Zealand representatives will report on recent significant events in pharmacy in New Zealand.

Reports will be presented by the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, the Committee of Management of the "Austral-

asian Journal of Pharmacy" and other Federal Pharmaceutical Departments.

A Special Report will be made by the A.P.F. Editorial Committee and plans for future editions will be discussed.

A full programme, including a Reception, Conference Dinner, Theatre Party and Sunday Excursion has been arranged.

For further details apply to the Secretary of your State Pharmaceutical Society or Guild.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

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- The Traffic in Narcotics
- Hazards of Therapy
- The Dispensing of Eye-Drops. A.P.F. 1955
- Evaluation of Drugs
- Senna as a Laxative
- Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy
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DRUGS OF ADDICTION

A Suggested Classification for the Purposes of Scheduling

By N. C. Manning

In preparing this classification, directions for calculating the active principle (e.g., "as anhydrous morphine," etc.) have been omitted. It is felt that references to assay procedures may be covered better in either a preamble or a footnote to the schedule.

The main groups of dangerous drugs are the Morphine Derivatives and the Morphine Substitutes. Examples within these groups are arranged alphabetically.

One anticipates that ultimately a "guide to the poisons schedules," published in book form, will contain a comprehensive alphabetical list of substances in all schedules, and will include proprietary forms in addition to official, approved and international non-proprietary names.

Cannabis and any preparation, admixture, extract, solution or other substance containing any proportion of Cannabis.

Cocaine and its hydrolytic products and its precursors, such as benzoylecgonine, ecgonine, methylbenzoylecgonine, methylecgonine; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts, solutions or other substances containing not less than one-tenth of one per cent. of cocaine or such hydrolytic product or precursor.

Morphine and its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract, solution or other substance containing not less than one-fifth of one per cent. of morphine.

Morphine Derivatives, excluding the alkyl ether derivatives, but including its esters, its desoxy derivatives, its anhydro derivatives, its keto derivatives, its acyl derivatives, its pentavalent nitrogen derivatives, its morphine-N-oxide derivatives, its hydrogenated alkyl ether derivatives, its dehydrogenated alkyl ether derivatives such as acedione, acetylcodone, acetyldihydrocodeine, acetyldihydrocodeinone, benzoylmorphine, desomorphine, diacetylmorphine, dicodide, dihydrocodeine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydrohydroxycodone, dihydro-morphine, dihydromorphinone, dilaudid, eucodal, genomorphine, heroin, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, methylidihydrocodeinone, metopon, morphine ethyl chloride, morphine methyl bromide, morphine-N-oxide, oxycodone, paracodin, paracodine, paramorphine, thebacon, thebaine; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts, solutions or other substances containing any proportion of such morphine derivative.

Morphine Substitutes of the following types:—

(i) **Heptane Derivatives** (including the derivatives of the isomeric heptanes), with hypnotic properties such as alpha-acetylmethadol, alpha-methadol, amidone, beta-acetylmethadol, beta-methadol, heptalgin, isoamidone, isomethadone, methadol, methadone, methadyl acetate, phenadoxone, physeptone; and the salts, esters, preparations, admixtures, extracts, solutions or other substance containing any proportion of such heptane derivative.

(ii) **Piperidine Derivatives** with hypnotic properties such as alphameprodine, alphaprodine, bemidone, betameprodine, betaprodine, demerol, dolantin, dolantol, hydroxypethidine, ketobemidone, meperidine, meprodine, nisentyl hydrochloride, pethidine; and the salts, preparations, admixtures, extracts, solutions or other substances containing any proportion of such piperidine derivative.

Discussion

Classifications of this type, where simplification as well as systematisation is attempted, inevitably bring about some alterations.

As far as the Victorian schedules are concerned the following alterations should be referred to:—

(i) "Cannabis" covers all preparations of Cannabis. In Victoria at present an anomalous position exists, wherein only extracts and tinctures as such are covered.

Cannabis has little, if any, medicinal value, so that the much wider coverage appears desirable, in the light of its properties of addiction.

(ii) Dilaudid and Dicodide are at present free of control in Victoria, in concentrations of less than 0.1%. The classification suggested above would control them in all concentrations. As the tablet seems to be the most common dose form, and as a tablet will almost invariably contain more than 0.1%, there would appear to be little or no hardship incurred, if these two drugs were covered in all proportions.

Victorian College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

THE TRAFFIC IN NARCOTICS

Permanent Central Opium Board Report

In its report for 1955, the Permanent Central Opium Board makes it clear that opium is still the main element in the illicit consumption of narcotics. There are, it states, millions of opium addicts, particularly in Asia, and the illicit traffic in opium also supplies the clandestine laboratories which manufacture almost all the morphine and diacetylmorphine used by drug addicts. Second only to opium in this respect are cannabis resin (hashish, charas, chira) and cannabis leaves and tops (ganja, bhang, dagga, kif, takrouri, marihuana, maconha), the abuse of which is practised by millions of addicts all over the world.

With few exceptions, the report continues, the contracting parties to the existing international conventions have fulfilled their obligations. They have accounted for their licit supply of narcotic drugs, and any diversions that may have occurred represent a small fraction of the illicit traffic, which is mainly supplied from clandestine production. Consumption for medical and scientific purposes of most of the "manufactured" drugs continued to rise in 1954 as in previous years, the rise being probably attributable to the growth of population and improvements in standards of living. In itself, therefore, the fact affords no reason for disquiet, and consumption may be expected to rise still further as health services continue to expand. At the same time, it is pointed out, a responsibility rests on Governments to ensure that proper care is exercised in prescribing these substances. It is essential also that as soon as any new drug, synthetic or other, is authoritatively stated to possess addiction-producing properties, the medical profession should be fully alerted to the dangers attaching to its use. The fluctuations in production are not always related to demand, and stocks are a balancing factor. If, where there is over-production, the surpluses appear in the end-of-year stocks, and these are not out of proportion to requirements, no problem is raised. As far as "manufactured" drugs alone are concerned, these two conditions were generally fulfilled in 1954.

Coca Leaves

In 1955 the Board was more fully informed about opium and coca leaves than in the past. While this may be regarded as an improvement, the information reaching the Board confirms its earlier statements that unfortunately the quantities consumed, both for licit and illicit non-medical purposes and for quasi-medical purposes, are overwhelmingly greater than the quantities required for strictly medical and scientific ends. The chewing of coca leaves, a habit which again is shared by millions of people, is confined to certain countries of South America. The amounts thus consumed are nearly 20 times as great as those used for the licit manufacture of cocaine. In 1954 a long-standing controversy was brought to an end when it was agreed between the Governments concerned, the World Health Organisation and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that this habit constitutes a form of drug addiction; even though it does not possess all the characteristics of addiction, and that it should be suppressed.

Against this background the Board sets the recent decision by the Government of Iran to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy and to put a stop to the non-medical consumption of opium—which had, in fact, already been prohibited for a long time. The Governments of India and Pakistan also have introduced measures to do away gradually with all forms of opium consumption that are not strictly medical. Finally, the South American countries where coca leaf chewing is prevalent have expressed their intention of eradicating the habit by stages.

While the gravity of the problem of addiction to morphine and its derivatives, particularly diacetylmorphine, and to cocaine, is not in any degree minimised by the comparison, says the report, it is never-

theless true that the addicts to these drugs, who are to be found in nearly all parts of the world, are infinitely fewer than the habitual consumers of either opium, cannabis or coca leaves; and, to judge by the reports on illicit traffic, persons addicted to "synthetic" narcotics must be fewer still.—*Pharm. J.*, January 14, 1956.

HAZARDS OF THERAPY

Toxic Reactions Caused by Drugs

"Be sure you do no harm"—the admonition fundamental to the practice of medicine—applies more than ever today, when multitudes of new and relatively untried diagnostic and therapeutic procedures form an integral part of the practice of medicine. With this introduction to the Frank Billings Memorial lecture, David P. Barr (*J. Amer. Med. Ass.*, 1955, **159**, 1452) describes the increasing hazards of medical management. He points out that risks accompany the use even of those remedies that are regarded as the safest; the use of penicillin, for example, causes 100 to 200 acute anaphylactic-like reactions each year. The following are some of the examples which he gives of possible dangers:—

The inherent toxicity of potent drugs, such as digitalis, is due to the narrow margin between therapeutic and toxic dosage. Alarming modifications of rate of excretion of water and electrolytes through the kidneys and intestine can be caused by the injection of fluids of variable composition; glucose, insulin and cortisone are examples of therapeutic agents which may produce serious hypotassaemia. The introduction of infection into the tissues by needles or other instruments is another hazard; the possibility of bacteria being present in blood transfusions, and the spread of jaundice are also mentioned. Among the 500 separate drugs known to cause allergic reactions, those which can seriously disturb the function of the bone marrow include antibiotics, antihistaminics, barbiturates, amphetamine, phenylbutazone and glyceryl trinitrate.

Among the toxic reactions attributable to antibiotics and chemotherapy, reference is made to numerous side-effects of penicillin (serum sickness, disturbances of renal functions, hypotension, cardiovascular collapse and unconsciousness and haematological disturbances), to hepatic dysfunction following the use of streptomycin, chlortetracycline, oxytetracycline and chloramphenicol, and to aplastic anaemia during chloramphenicol therapy. Long-term administration of cortisone and other steroid hormones can give rise to obesity, hypertension, hirsutism and Cushing's syndrome, and there may be delayed wound healing and increased susceptibility to infection.—*Pharm. J.*, January 21, 1956.

THE DISPENSING OF EYE-DROPS, A.P.F. 1955

I—Heat Treatment

By A. I. K. Lloyd and N. C. Manning

The A.P.F. 1955 directs that "after distribution into the final container (i.e., a dropper bottle) the eye-drops must be immersed in a water bath and maintained at 100° for thirty minutes."

Difficulty has been experienced in following these instructions, due to weaknesses in the rubber bulbs of the dropper bottles at present available.

If the drops are treated by total immersion of the filled container, the rubber bulb of the dropper frequently "balloons out" due to the pressure developed within the container. This may result in bursting the rubber bulb or in stretching and weakening it.

If the container is stood upright in boiling water, and the screw-cap is left loose, the rubber bulb of the dropper is unaffected by pressure. The water level may be brought to the shoulder of the bottle (or a little higher), but the emergent portion of the container (the

neck, cap and bulb) will not attain a temperature of 100°.

Table 1 shows some temperature readings when a $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. "A.G.M." dropper bottle (containing water) is stood in a boiling water bath, with the water level of the bath maintained just below the bakelite of the cap. The beaker used to provide the water bath was a conical type of stainless steel, 5 in. high and with a diameter at the top of 3 in. The bulb of the thermometer was fixed $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the side of the rubber bulb.

Similar readings were taken using a 2-pint enamelled saucepan as the containing vessel.

The containing vessels were covered with metal plates, which acted as close-fitting lids. The thermometer was admitted through the metal plate through a steam-tight gland. The thermometer readings using the covered vessels are shown in Table 2.

Discussion

This method is considered to comply satisfactorily with the requirements of the A.P.F.

A disadvantage of the method is that after boiling

and during cooling air-borne micro-organisms could enter the container. An obvious way of preventing this contamination is to close the cap immediately the boiling time has elapsed, and before cooling. However, the closing of the container before cooling causes the rubber bulb to collapse, due to the reduced pressure within the container, when cool. There is a considerable inrush of air, when the cap is subsequently loosened. This is not considered a serious objection to the method, as the opening of the container need not take place until actually used by the patient.

The method has the advantage of reducing the water lost by evaporation and hence minimising supervision.

Summary

A method is suggested of satisfying the "heat treatment" requirements for A.P.F. eye-drops. The eye-drops are stood in a boiling water bath, with the boiling water level just below the bakelite cap of the container. The screw-cap is left loose. The containing vessel is covered during the whole period of heat treatment. The screw-cap is tightened immediately the heating is completed and before cooling.

Victorian College of Pharmacy, Melbourne.

TABLE 1

Uncovered Containing Vessel	Position of Thermometer Bulb	Brisk Boiling	Gentle Boiling
Stainless steel beaker, 5"	In steam $\frac{1}{4}$ " from rubber bulb	80-85° C.	65-75° C.
Stainless steel beaker, 5"	In liquid contained in bottle	99.5° C.	99.0° C.
Enamelled saucepan, 2-pint	In steam $\frac{1}{4}$ " from rubber bulb	75-88° C.	60-70° C.
Enamelled saucepan, 2-pint	In liquid contained in bottle	99.5° C.	99.0° C.

TABLE 2

Covered Containing Vessel	Position of Thermometer Bulb	Brisk Boiling	Gentle Boiling
Stainless steel beaker, 5"	In steam $\frac{1}{4}$ " from rubber bulb	100.5° C.	100° C.
Stainless steel beaker, 5"	In liquid contained in bottle	100° C.	100° C.
Enamelled saucepan, 2-pint	In steam $\frac{1}{4}$ " from rubber bulb	100° C.	100° C.
Enamelled saucepan, 2-pint	In liquid contained in bottle	100° C.	99.8° C.

EVALUATION OF DRUGS

New Programme of American Medical Association

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has terminated its seal-acceptance programme for the evaluation of new drugs, in favour of a new programme designed to render a better service to the medical profession. A statement issued by the Council to explain the purpose, guiding principles and operations of the new programme says that the former acceptance programme of the Council served a useful purpose for many years, but in the present era of rapid new developments in therapeutics, the work involved in processing for acceptance many different brands of a drug became cumbersome and time-consuming so that physicians could no longer be provided with the type of service they desired. Consequently, termination of the seal-acceptance programme became necessary in order that the Council could embark on an expanded programme of operation that would be of much more interest and value to the profession.

Under the new programme drugs will be evaluated at the earliest possible opportunity in order to serve the best interests of the profession. Evidence relating to a new use or significant change in the status of a drug will also be evaluated and reported on as the occasion demands.

Data Required from Manufacturers

Pharmaceutical firms are being encouraged to co-operate with the Council by forwarding complete data or reports (published and unpublished) of all laboratory and clinical investigations relating to the safety and usefulness of new drugs in order that evaluation reports may be made to the profession at the earliest possible

date. Co-operation with the Council in the selection of suitable non-proprietary names for new drugs before such agents are ready to be placed on the market is also encouraged.

Under the new programme, the following procedure is being adopted:—

All pharmacological and clinical evidence or data in the form of published and unpublished reports on a new drug that are made available to the Council office will be referred to a number of recognised experts who will be asked to serve in a consultant capacity.

The views of the consultants regarding the adequacy of the evidence for the claimed uses of the new drug, as well as comments regarding such information as the limitations, contra-indications, hazards, and dosage will then be transmitted to a member of the Council, who will serve as a referee.

The referee will consider all the available evidence, as well as the views and comments of the consultants, and will make an evaluation recommendation.

A member of the Council staff will prepare a proposed report or monograph on the new drug based upon the referee's evaluation and recommendation.

The proposed monograph, the referee's recommendation, the views and comments of the various consultants, and reprints or photostats of all the available evidence will be transmitted to all members of the Council for consideration.

The proposed monograph will be revised in accordance with the comments and criticisms of the members until it is satisfactory to the Council as a whole.

A copy of the proposed monograph will then be sent to the pharmaceutical firm or firms that supplied the evidence and data on which the Council's evaluation was based in order that they will have an opportunity for comment or criticism.

If there is no criticism of the proposed monograph, it will be sent to the editor of "The Journal of the American Medical Association" for publication.

Provision will be made for frequent publication of supplementary Council statements or reports on each new drug as evidence accumulates to justify recognition of additional valid claims for use, dosage changes, hazards and contra-indications. The same procedure for evaluation will be followed in these instances as with the initial consideration of a new drug.

Necessary changes or revisions based upon those supplementary statements or reports will be made in New and Non-official Remedies at the end of each year. —"Chemist & Druggist," August 13, 1955.

SENNA AS A LAXATIVE

From the column *Progress in Therapy*, by "Medico-Pharmacist," "The Retail Chemist," March, 1955.

A note which appeared recently in the *Medical Press* said: "It is a welcome relief from the ever-increasing avalanche of new chemotherapeutic compounds to find that chemists and pharmacologists can still devote some of their time to the study of natural drugs." We heartily endorse the statement, which reflects sentiments so often expressed in these columns. The statement was made in connection with the recent work on senna, which has resulted in the production of what may be truly described as an ideal preparation.

It has always been surprising that for years the pharmacopoeias of both this country and the United States have paid much more attention to senna leaves than they have to the fruit, yet the laity have generally regarded the fruit as the better laxative, and the over-the-counter sales of the senna fruit must have greatly exceeded that of the leaf. Even so the activity of preparations of senna have varied, and it is only in recent years that any attempt has been made to investigate the nature of the active principles, and achieve some degree of uniformity of action.

Recent assays of a number of commercially prepared preparations of senna have shown that many of them contain only a small proportion of the active glycoside, a fact which well accounts for the considerable variation in the activity of different samples. A further disadvantage of senna, as well as of other anthracene purgatives, is the griping that it so often produces. Yet until recently no attempt had been made to separate the active portion from that producing these undesirable side-effects, in spite of the fact that as long ago as 1915 Stockman showed that the pericarp freed from the seed gave the best purgation and was freer from griping than either the pod or the whole seed.

Now, however, due to work carried out in the research laboratories of the School of Pharmacy of the University of London and in the laboratories of a commercial pharmaceutical manufacturer, a product is now available which is prepared from the pericarp only, and presented in a form that represents a high level of pharmaceutical elegance and palatability, 100 gm. of which contains the active portion of 15 gm. of Alexandrian senna pods.

In view of the desirable nature of senna as a laxative, particularly for children and pregnant women, such an advance is welcome.

In the second edition of his work on pharmacology, Gaddum says, "It is not clear why purgatives are seldom subjected to biological assay; they would probably be much more reliable if they were." The rebuke has evidently been taken to heart, as the recent work shows, and in the United States also similar investigations have been carried out during the last few years.

In 1951 Grote and Woods reported in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* that home-grown Tinnevely senna had a laxative potency equal to that of imported senna, and showed that senna can be grown in climates where a temperature below 50° F. is not encountered. In these tests they employed a standardised procedure previously described in the same journal in 1944. According to their findings, the variation of the laxative potency of various grades of senna leaves and pods did not vary more than 25 per cent. of the mean. So with preparations of uniform activity and free from griping being made available, senna will doubtless become the most popular of this group of purgative drugs.

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

(Passages from an address delivered before the Royal Empire Society (London), by Professor J. Rotblat, Professor Physics, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, and reported in *United Empire*, November-December issue, 1955.)

"If one considers the world's need for power and the rate at which the available resources are being used up, it is obvious that the finding of a new source of energy is imperative if civilisation is to be maintained over a long period.

The new source of energy now becoming available is that stored in the nuclei of atoms. Although the existence of this store of energy has been known for many years, it is only recently that we have learned how to extract it on a practical scale. So far this has been achieved only in two cases; by the splitting of atoms of the heaviest elements, which is known as fission, and by the building up of atoms of the lightest elements, called fusion. Of these, only the power obtained from fission has been used for peaceful purposes.

In principle, the production of energy through the fission process is very simple. All one has to do is to put together a sufficiently large amount of the proper type of uranium. Such an assembly is called a nuclear reactor. It is very easy to control the rate of power production in such a reactor: it is also a safe system, much safer than many other industrial plants. In practice, however, there are several complications and some technological difficulties involved. One is the manufacture of radioactive substances in the reactor. These are unavoidable by-products of atomic energy released through fission, because the two fragments into which the uranium atom splits are radioactive, they have the property of sending out radiations spontaneously. Since a very large number of atoms undergo fission in a reactor there is an extremely strong radioactivity produced there; in order to protect the reactor personnel it is necessary to surround it with very thick walls of concrete. This makes the reactor bulky and heavy and is one of the reasons why it is unlikely that it will be possible to use atomic energy for propulsion of small units. Another problem is the removal of the radioactive substances, which has to be carried out from time to time, and the safe disposal of these products.

Among the technical problems which face the designer of nuclear reactors, the most important is to extract the heat produced in the reactor in the most efficient manner. In order to obtain a high efficiency one should allow the reactor to heat up to a high temperature; the higher its temperature the greater the efficiency. But when the uranium is allowed to get very hot many difficulties are encountered due to corrosion combined with the destructive effects which the radiations have on the materials used in reactors. Various methods have been suggested to overcome these difficulties, but it will take some years before experience

will indicate the best type of reactor both technologically and economically.

In Britain, however, there is such a great and immediate need for atomic energy that we cannot afford to wait until the most efficient type has been developed. So we went ahead and began to build reactors which are sure to work, even if not at the highest efficiency. Two such reactors are nearing completion at Calder Hall in Cumberland, and will begin to feed electrical power into the grid some time in 1956. During the next ten years 12 such power stations are to be built which will deliver 10 per cent. of the present total electric power consumption in Great Britain. By 1975, when the power demand is expected to be three-and-a-half times greater than at present, 25 per cent. of the supply will come from nuclear energy.

All these power stations will require a large amount of uranium and the question of the availability of this material becomes, therefore, of great importance. Although there is plenty of uranium in the world, and although very clever methods have been developed which enable one to utilise practically the whole of the natural uranium (as well as another material, thorium), yet looking further ahead one may wonder whether it will become possible to extract the energy from atoms of other elements as well. The element most likely to yield energy is the lightest of all elements, hydrogen. We know already how to obtain energy from hydrogen atoms by means of the fusion process, which is the basis of the hydrogen bomb. But to achieve this one needs a very high temperature, of the order of many millions of degrees. So far it has been possible to produce such high temperatures only in the atom bomb, and this is the reason why a hydrogen bomb must have an atom bomb to start it off. For peaceful purposes, one would have to find some other means of producing high temperatures, which will make it possible to keep the reaction under control. It has recently been revealed that a great deal of work is being carried out on this problem in several countries. Nothing has been said about the progress made, but, if one may judge from the way similar technological difficulties have been overcome in the past, we may be entitled to a certain measure of optimism. If this problem is solved, it would mean not only that nuclear fuel would become so abundant that there would never be any shortage of energy, but it may also have other big advantages; in particular, it might make it possible to produce atomic energy without at the same time manufacturing radioactive substances.

These radioactive substances, which have such a nuisance value as far as power production is concerned, have nevertheless a useful value of their own. In fact, some people believe that the applications of these radioactive substances may in the long run prove as important as, if not more important than, the use of atomic energy as a fuel. Already these applications are very numerous and widespread, and only a few examples can be quoted here as illustrations.

In one field of application use is made of the fact that the radioactive substances emit radiations similar to those produced by X-ray machines employed in medicine or industry. For example, it is possible to produce in the reactor radioactive isotopes which give off radiations of the same quality as those used in diagnostic X-ray sets, but the source of radiation itself is extremely small, of the size of a grain of rice. The whole apparatus can be made very small, and this feature makes it possible to take some unusual pictures of the body which are of very great help to the medical profession in the diagnosis of some diseases.

Other radioactive isotopes, and particularly those of cobalt and caesium, are being used for the treatment of disease. The cobalt unit, for example, gives off radiations of the same type as an X-ray machine working at three million volts. These very penetrating radiations were found to be suitable for the treatment of some kinds of cancers.

These radiations are also being used in agriculture to produce better crops. If, for example, grains of corn are irradiated the quality of the corn may be changed. In most cases the irradiated corn produces a plant of an inferior quality, but occasionally an improvement results. We can then select this corn to grow from it further plants and in this way obtain a much better variety.

In industry new and important fields are opened, thanks to the use of radiations. The properties of materials, particularly of plastics, can be changed in a dramatic fashion merely by exposing them to the radiations from radioactive substances. Liquids can be changed into solids, and vice versa, without any change in temperature. Ordinary plastics can be made to become flexible, or given great tensile strength, or made heat resistant.

Apart from these uses, of equal importance are the applications in which very minute quantities are used, so minute that they could not be detected at all if it were not for the fact that they send off radiations. We have very sensitive instruments which enable us to detect quantities of matter millions of times smaller than could be detected by any other means.

The basis of these applications is the fact that every chemical element can be converted into a radioactive species or isotope. Such a radioactive isotope behaves chemically or biologically in the body exactly like the ordinary element, but the possession of radioactivity labels it, making possible its detection, wherever it may be. In medicine these isotopes are being used as a routine measure in hospitals to diagnose various diseases. They have already given us a far better understanding of the working of the body both in health and in disease.

In agriculture they have been used to find the best way of growing plants and getting rid of pests. In chemistry they are helpful in a large number of production processes. In industry they help to measure wear and tear of engines, to detect leaks in pipes, to prospect for oil, to measure siltation of rivers, etc. There can be no doubt that an entirely new era has been opened by the applications of radioactive isotopes.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER

The *New York Times* in a recent issue gave the following review: "In 1928 dental researchers discovered that children of an Arkansas town whose water supply had a high content of fluorine had very few caries or tooth cavities. Now, with the approval of leading medical and dental authorities, more than 1000 U.S. communities with a combined population of about 20,000,000 add fluorides to their water supplies as a caries preventive. Another 400, including Chicago and Philadelphia, are preparing to do so. But there are many holding off—including New York City. The main arguments for holding off have been (1) that fluorine's long-run effectiveness in stopping tooth decay had not been adequately demonstrated; and (2) that this chemical in large doses has toxic effects and may, therefore, be unsafe.

Last week, the results of a ten-year experiment in New York State seemed to provide reassurance on both counts.

The experiment began in 1945 when Newburgh and Kingston, neighbouring Hudson River communities with fluorine-deficient water, agreed to a State Health Department proposal that fluorine be added to Newburgh's water, with Kingston continuing as usual.

Figures on tooth defects among children of the two cities were disclosed last week. They showed that Newburgh children who had drunk fluoridated water all or even part of their lives had markedly less tooth trouble than Kingston children."

The comparative figures were very impressive in the age groups 10-12 and 13-14.

The report stated that "no differences of medical significance had been disclosed between the two groups" and concluded "the evidence does not justify the postponement of water fluoridation."

MIXTURES OF ANTIBACTERIAL SUBSTANCES

(From the column "Progress of Pharmacy," by H. S. Grainger, *The Export Review*, September, 1955.)

The importance of combining chemotherapeutic agents, in order to bring about a synergistic action or to prevent the emergence of resistant strains, is already well established; for example in the combined use of isoniazid and p-aminosalicylic acid in the treatment of tuberculosis. The notion of combining antiseptic substances in a preparation for external use, however, appears to be a novel one. Bavin et al. have investigated the effect of mixing a quaternary ammonium compound with an acridine. The quaternary ammonium compounds are known to have a very high antibacterial activity, and are widely used in hospitals as antiseptic fluids. They have the serious disadvantage, however, that they are greatly reduced in activity in the presence of protein or soap. Bacteriostatic tests using a serial dilution technique were carried out on a number of antiseptic substances. Bactericidal tests at exposure time of 5, 10 and 15 minutes were also performed and tests for the emergence of resistant strains. From these it appears that domiphen bromide B.P.C. is the most active of the dozen compounds investigated against a variety of organisms. 5-amino-acridine was the compound least affected by the presence of soap or serum: indeed its inhibitory action appears to be unaltered. By combining domiphen bromide and 5-aminoacridine in one solution, it was possible to maintain an antibacterial action in the presence of interfering substances such as serum or soap, since as the effect of the quaternary ammonium compound is suppressed, the compensating effect of the acridine compound becomes apparent.

CHLORPROMAZINE

(Summary of an address given by Mr. D. G. Ardley to the Manchester Branch (England) of the Guild of Public Pharmacists.)

The clinical usefulness of chlorpromazine is largely due to its central depressant action. It facilitates induction of hypothermia, has a powerful anti-emetic effect, enhances the effect of hypnotics, general anaesthetics and some analgesics. It has a profound effect on the psyche, altering the patient's reaction to worry and pain, so that while he is aware of them, he becomes indifferent to them. Its effect has been comparable with that produced by prefrontal leucotomy.

Chlorpromazine should not be used in conjunction with morphine; combination with pethidine and/or promethazine appears to be safer. With these drugs it may be used as a basal anaesthetic, using only minimal amounts of the usual general anaesthetic, or even omitting general anaesthetics—a method which has proved particularly useful in "poor risk" patients.

Its main use, however, at present is in psychiatry, and it is especially indicated when relief of tension is particularly required—states of agitation, acute psychotic episodes and the phases of schizophrenia associated with psychomotor excitement usually respond well, but depressive states (with few exceptions) do not. Many patients with conditions requiring psychotherapy, but resistant to such treatment, have been brought within its scope by means of chlorpromazine. In geriatrics,

confused and restless patients benefit from it and it is valuable in the treatment of drug addiction and alcoholism, facilitating the withdrawal of the drug without producing serious symptoms. In general medicine it is very useful as an anti-emetic, whatever the cause of vomiting, and in the treatment of severe intractable pain, especially in the terminal stages of cancer, along with other analgesics. It is particularly useful in pruritus.

Various side effects have been reported. One of these is a fall in blood pressure, which may give rise to symptoms of postural hypotension. Some patients experience dryness of the mouth, tachycardia, polyuria or retention of urine. Skin sensitisation sometimes occurs, particularly among hospital personnel frequently handling the drug, and patients taking the drug may find their skin sensitive to exposure to the sun. In patients taking the drug in large doses for long periods there may be a disturbance of liver function characterised by intrahepatic biliary stasis. So far this has occurred in not more than 2 per cent. of such patients. In patients taking very large doses of the order of 2 to 3 gm. daily, a Parkinson-like syndrome has sometimes been reported. —"Pharm. J.," December 31, 1955.

SYNTHESIS OF A VIRUS

The first partial synthesis of a virus has been announced by the University of California. In the experiments, inert fragments of the tobacco mosaic virus were put together to form active viruses capable of causing disease. The work, described as "a milestone in the synthesis of biologically active materials," was carried out by Dr. Heinz Fraenkel-Conrat, associate research biochemist, and Dr. Robley Williams, professor of biophysics, under the direction of Dr. Wendell Stanley. The university points out that the research opens an important avenue for the investigation of heredity, because if one self-duplicating system can be made from inert material, it might be possible to reproduce other self-duplicating systems, such as chromosomes. Also, since the work amounts to the reconstruction of immunity-producing viruses, there is a reasonable possibility of developing virus antigens.

Two other workers from the same department, Dr. C. E. Schwerdt and Dr. F. L. Schaffer, have succeeded in crystallising, for the first time, a purified poliomyelitis virus. The work is regarded as an important step forward in elucidating the physical and chemical properties of viruses.—Pharm. J., November 12, 1955.

STERILISATION OF BLANKETS WITH CETYLTRIMETHYL-AMMONIUM BROMIDE

R. Blowers and K. R. Wallace (*Lancet*, 1955, 268, 1250)

Blankets were given a final rinse containing 0.036 per cent. cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (Cirrassol OD) after laundering with a non-ionic detergent (Lissapol N), which does not neutralise the bactericidal properties of the cationic surface-active agent. Before and after treatment the blankets were tested by pressing an inverted Petri dish firmly against each blanket and sweeping it across fairly rapidly and evenly so as to throw particles of dust and fluff on to the surface of the medium, and incubating the plate. The nutrient agar medium used contained 0.75 per cent. of Perminol COL to neutralise any cationic detergent in the sample. Before treatment large numbers of organisms were isolated from the blankets. After treatment only a few organisms were detected, indicating that the process is an effective method of disinfection. Cetyltrimethylammonium is active against *Staphylococcus aureus*, but is less effective against *Pseudomonas pyocyanea* than other organisms. The process is inexpensive to apply and does not damage the blankets.—"J. Pharm. Pharmacol.," 1955, 12, 1080.



DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Compatible Creams of Opposite Type

R
 Liq. Carb. Deterg. 30 m.
 Gentian Violet, 1% 5 m.
 Crem. Zinc 60 gr.
 Crem. Cerae Sulphonat. to 240 gr.
 Ft. crem. mitte 480 gr.
 Sig.: Apply to areas p.r.n.
 The above prescription contains Zinc Cream (w/o type) and C.C.S. (w/o type), and it was dispensed with some apprehension.
 However, there was no incompatibility on mixing. The final product was quite elegant, and appeared to be of the w/o type. —J.D.C. (Vic.)

New Spirit Regulations

Attention is drawn to recent additions to the list of preparations in which Industrial Methylated Spirit (S.V.I.) may be used without medical prescription. The additions are considerable, and include most A.P.F. preparations. (It should be pointed out that Spirit Soap (A.P.F.) and Ether Soap (A.P.F.) are **not** included in this list.

Furthermore, a considerable number of B.P.C. (1954) formulae are included in the list, and any of these named products may be supplied as over the counter items. The above, of course, implies that in all cases any provisions of State Law are complied with.

This is a considerable liberalising of Statutory Rules made under the Commonwealth Spirits Act, and will be welcomed by all pharmacists.

Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital Formulary

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital is about to publish a new edition of its Hospital Pharmacopoeia.

This edition will be in the form of a supplement to the A.P.F. 1955. It will be known as the "Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital Supplement to the A.P.F. 1955."

The formulary, which runs to some sixteen pages, consists mainly of special formulae peculiar to such an institution.

For many years Dr. B. L. Stanton (Editor-in-Chief of the A.P.F.) has advocated the acceptance of the A.P.F. as a common hospital formulary (that is, common as regards **basic** formulae only), and this is a lead by the Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital in putting Dr. Stanton's advocacy into effect.

Solubility Problem with Pot. Chlorat.

R
 Pot. Chlorat. 120 gr.
 Glycer. Phenol. 240 m.
 Glycer. Thymol. Lubr. 240 m.
 Glycer. Borac. 240 m.
 Aq. ad. 4 fl. oz.

Ft. Collut.

Sig.: One part with two parts of warm water, to be used as a mouth wash.

A similar preparation to this has been reported in this column previously, where attention was drawn to the effervescence. Since the Potassium Chlorate is slightly beyond its solubility, there is also the interesting question of dilution and alteration to directions.

If the vehicle be increased to 6 fl. oz. with water, the directions should then read, "One part with one part of water, etc."

If the volume be increased to 8 fl. oz. with water, the directions should then read, "Two parts with one part of water, etc."

Increase of volume to 6 fl. oz. is the recommended procedure. —A.I.K.L. (Vic.)

Unstable Cream

R
 Acid Salicyl. 8%
 Resorcin 8%
 Thickening q.s.
 Aq. Calcis.
 Ol. Oliv. aa ad. 480 gr.

Ft. crem.

Sig.: Apply as directed.

It was ascertained that the stated strengths of the first two ingredients were required for a special treatment. To make a cream, Wool Fat was used in a concentration of 20%. This emulgent forms a stable cream and preserves the emulsion type, as ordered. With less than 10% of Wool Fat the cream was found to remain liquid. —A.W.M. (Vic.)

Unusual Wart Paint

The following may be of interest because of its unusual nature:—

R
 Acid Salicyl. 6%
 Pyrogalllic Acid 30%
 S.V.M. ad. 1 fl. oz.

Sig.: Wart Acid. Apply carefully to wart only at night, and keep covered with adhesive tape.

—M.V.M. (Vic.)

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs

By Geoff K. Troleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S., of the Pharmaceutics Department, Victorian College of Pharmacy

(For most of the products listed, full information as to dosage may be obtained from the "Prescription Proprietaries Card Service" of "The A.J.P.".)



NEOMYCIN SULFATE

"The sulfate of an antibacterial substance produced by the growth of *Streptomyces fradiae* Waksman. It contains an amount of neomycin sulfate equivalent to not less than 60 per cent. of neomycin base, calculated on the dried basis."—U.S.P.

5 g. Neomycin sulfate = 3.5 g. Neomycin base.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.—Neomycin sulfate occurs as white to slightly yellow crystals or powder. It is odourless or practically odourless and is hygroscopic. Its solutions are dextrorotatory. One gram dissolves in about 1 cc. of water. It is very slightly soluble in alcohol, and is insoluble in acetone, chloroform and ether.

Neomycin sulfate is a polybasic compound, thermostable and soluble in water, but insoluble in organic solvents. It differs from other antibacterial agents in that it is extremely stable and very active in alkaline solution. Neomycin is not inactivated by exudates, enzymes, gastro-intestinal secretions and by-products of digestion or bacterial growth. The sulfate salt is stable in the dry state for at least two years when stored at room temperature. Prepared solutions retain their potency for at least one year at room temperature, although there may be a progressive deepening of colour of solutions stored at room temperature or 37 deg. Refrigeration of neomycin solutions, therefore, is recommended.

USES.—Neomycin sulfate exhibits activity against a variety of gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria. In the former group, it appears to be more effective against staphylococci than streptococci. It has a wider antibacterial spectrum than bacitracin, penicillin or streptomycin, and it is sometimes effective against *Pseudomonas* and *Proteus* infections. Micro-organisms resistant to neomycin have been demonstrated in vitro, but emergence of resistant strains has not yet been observed clinically. It may be effective against micro-organisms that have developed resistance to streptomycin; however, the evidence thus far available does not justify the conclusion that neomycin suppresses the overgrowth of resistant bacterial variants. It is not active against fungi.

Neomycin sulfate is useful for topical application as a solution or ointment in the local treatment or prevention of susceptible infections of the skin and the eye.

Neomycin sulfate also is useful as an intestinal antiseptic by oral administration for suppression of the usual bacterial inhabitants of the colon in surgery of the large bowel and anus. Because of its poor absorption from the gastro-intestinal tract, it rarely produces systemic action or toxic effects when administered orally.

Ref. N.N.R. 1955.

The following are some proprietary preparations available containing Neomycin:—

Proprietary Preparations	Composition	Pack
Mycifradin Sulfate (Upjohn)	Neomycin Sulphate	Tablets (0.5 g.) bottles of 20
Siguent Neomycin (Sigma)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg/g. in a paraffin base ointment	Topical Ointment 1 oz. tubes
Myciguent Topical Ointment (Upjohn)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg. per g.	Tubes of 1 oz.
Myciguent Eye Ointment (Upjohn)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg. per g.	Tubes of 1 drachm
Cortomycin Eye Ointment (Andrews)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg. per g. Cortisone Acetate 1.5%	Tube of ½ oz.
Neosone Eye Ointment (Upjohn)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg. per g. Cortisone Acetate 1.5%	Tube of 1 drachm
Kaomycin (Upjohn)	Kaolin 90 gr. Neomycin Sulphate 4 2/3 gr. per fluid oz.	Bottles of 4 fl. oz.
Graneodin Ointment (Squibb)	Each gramme contains Neomycin 2.5 mg. Gramicidin 0.25 mg.	Tubes of 3.6 and 15 g.
Graneodin Eye Ointment (Squibb)	Each gramme contains Neomycin 2.5 mg. Gramicidin 0.25 mg.	Tube of 3.6 g.
Graneodin Lozenges (Squibb)	Each lozenge contains Neomycin 2.5 mg. Gramicidin 0.25 mg.	Tubes of 12
Hydrocortomycin Topical Ointment (Andrews)	Benzocaine 10 mg. Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg/g. Hydrocortisone Acetate 1%	Tube of 5 g.
Hydrocortomycin Eye Ointment (Andrews)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg/g. Hydrocortisone Acetate 1%	Tube of 3.5 g.
Neotracin Topical Ointment (Andrews)	Neomycin Sulphate 3.5 mg. Bacitracin 500 units per gramme	Tubes of ½, 1, 1 and 4 oz.
Siguent Bacitracin and Neomycin Ophthalmic (Sigma)	Neomycin Sulphate 5 mg. Bacitracin 1000 units per gramme	Tubes of 1 drachm

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

The Federal Secretary would be grateful if all State Associations who have not already done so would send their remits for the Conference as soon as possible.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF VICTORIA

This month's meeting was held at the College on March 7, when members were welcomed by the Vice-President, Miss K. Keogh. As the intended guest speaker (Mrs. Joan Rosanove) was unable to be present at the last moment, one of our members, Miss Gwenda Bethell, very kindly agreed to come at very short notice, and gave us one of the most delightful evenings we have had for a long time. Miss Bethell has just returned after having been abroad for three years, during which time she combined work and sight seeing. She is a keen photographer (her colour slides are the best amateur ones I have seen), and brought back souvenir pictures of all places she visited, which she showed us during her talk.

Going first to New Zealand, Gwenda worked in Auckland and Christchurch, then travelled to Wellington, where she left by boat for England, via the Panama Canal. She told us of her first impressions of England in the spring—London—the Pharmaceutical Conference in Oxford—working at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington—flying from Land's End to Scilly Isles in a tiny biplane—touring England and the Continent by car—and finally the trip home.

Miss Bethell compared retail pharmacy in Australia and England, and finished her talk by giving her impressions of Australia after an absence of three years—it has the worst roads of any country in the world! (we motorists will endorse that) and it has the best living conditions of any country in the world.

Mrs. Bastian moved a sincere vote of thanks to Miss Bethell, after which the Committee served supper in the Museum.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The March meeting was held at Science House on a wet, humid night to which we are becoming accustomed in Sydney. There was not a big attendance, as we did not have a guest speaker, but decided it would be better to devote the time of the meeting to clearing up general business and to the discussion of the forthcoming Conference in Melbourne next May. Any members who would like bookings for the Conference, please contact the President (Miss Sweeney).

Miss Mavis Sweeney, our President, declared the meeting open, and Miss Joy Latham read the minutes of the last meeting.

It was with regret that the meeting recorded the death last February of one of our younger members, Miss Jeanette Stewart. Sincere sympathy was extended to her parent and family.

It was with misgivings that the meeting had to accept the resignations of Miss Joy Latham and Miss Ellen Palmi. Joy was our Secretary, and had been on the Committee for several years. Ellen was our Social Secretary, and both have worked very hard for the Association. They are now proceeding on an extended

holiday to England and Europe, where we hope they will have an enjoyable and well-earned rest.

We were pleased to note that some of the girls have passed well, some brilliantly, at the recent final examination in Sydney. Five girls gained credits out of a total of eight awarded. These girls are: Misses A. Kelso, E. A. McLellan, J. R. Roland, F. Wagner and W. D. Young.

Out of a total of 103 successful candidates, 41 were women, which is extremely good, as the number of women in pharmacy here is greatly exceeded by the number of men. Congratulations, girls! All newly registered pharmacists are extended an invitation to come to the meetings at "Science House." So we shall be looking forward to seeing you all next month.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Lady Symon Lounge, University of Adelaide, on March 6.

The President, Mrs. K. V. Read, extended a welcome to all members and associates. She was particularly pleased to welcome eight newly-qualified members, Mrs. Denise Maloney, Mrs. Lorraine Zilm, Misses Sue Martin, Margaret Evans, Nancy Cooper, Diane Campbell, Jeanette Thomas and Marie Harvey. She also welcomed two Interstate graduates who have recently joined our Association, Miss Ann Bagnall from N.S.W. and Miss Bateman from Victoria. She congratulated also Mrs. Lorraine Zilm and Mrs. J. Bellby on their recent marriages and Miss Nancy Gerard and Miss Bagnall on their recent engagements.

Members were told of the popularity and great success of our badges during the year—38 badges have been sold to date. Plans were made for members to help the Sweets Stall at the National Council of Women Fair to be held on April 27. Gifts of sweets, cellophane bags, donations of money and help on the stall will all be most welcome. Consideration was given to several remits for discussion at the Federal Conference in May.

The Informal Summer Dance held in the University Refectory on February 25 was a great success—about 200 were present. We were very pleased with the interest shown both by members of the Association and other members of the profession.

The following office-bearers were elected for the coming year:—

President: Mrs. K. V. Read.

Past President: Mrs. L. J. Maloney.

Vice-President: Miss Zeta Walsh.

Secretary: Mrs. R. V. Southcott.

Assistant Secretary: Mrs. J. Martin.

Treasurer: Mrs. B. Ewer.

Publicity Officer: Miss Kaye Lynas.

Committee Member: Mrs. Denise Maloney.

The following **Social Sub-Committee** was elected to help arrange any social functions:—Chairman, Mrs. Denise Maloney; Mrs. E. Wilkins, Miss S. Martin, Miss D. Campbell, Miss E. Lokan and Miss C. Phanchet.

Pharmacy Overseas—A Review

(From an address delivered at the half-yearly meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia, by Mr. J. G. Manning, first Kodak Travelling Scholar.)

It is indeed a great honour for me to be present here and to have the opportunity of giving you some of my impressions of pharmacy abroad. Before I go any further I feel I must say how deeply I appreciate the opportunity afforded me by the foundation of a scholarship such as the Kodak one.

Early Activities

In the carrying out of my project during eighteen months overseas, I saw and studied many different aspects of pharmacy. My first three months were spent visiting leading manufacturing houses in several parts of England, pharmaceutical education establishments, and obtaining an insight into the workings of the National Health Service. I was also able to attend several meetings of the Statutory Committee, or legal disciplinary tribunal, which sits, as required, in the offices at Bloomsbury Square.

During this time it was my good fortune to be able to attend the British Pharmaceutical Conference in London and the Federation of International Pharmacy Congress held in Paris in 1953.

Following this period I worked for six months in hospital pharmacies while concurrently studying for the Diploma of Biochemical Analysis. After completing this course I spent five months in a Scottish pharmacy, which gave me the opportunity of doing work of the same biochemical nature, as it is applied outside a laboratory and in the practical field. I was also able to see something of the various types of pharmacies in England before crossing the Channel.

While on the Continent, I saw for myself the exceptionally high standard of pharmacy as practised in these northern countries, and was also able to attend the Scandinavian Pharmaceutical Conference. From these experiences I have chosen some topics for tonight, which I know will be of interest to you, as they present contrasts with our own Australian professional practices.

How We Differ

"How do our pharmacies compare with those in England?" and "How do our pharmacists compare with those overseas?" are the two questions that I have been most often asked since my return, so I will first refer to British retail pharmacy and how it differs from our own.

Probably the most important factor influencing the practice of pharmacy in Britain is the National Health Service. Under this Service the chemist has become a contractor to the government to dispense the prescriptions issued by doctors working under the National Health Scheme. When one considers that one-third of all pharmaceutical products manufactured in Great Britain are absorbed by the National Health Scheme, one realises what a big customer the Government is of the pharmaceutical industry, and also that the pharmacist has become an important person in helping to satisfactorily carry out the distribution of pharmaceuticals to the public.

It is quite interesting to go into pharmacies well established before 1948, when the National Health Act of 1946 came into being, and then, in turn, into pharmacies that have been remodelled or opened since then.

Those well established before that date now have what is known to the staff as a "museum." This is a section of obsolete pharmaceuticals gone from the prescriptions of today. On the other hand the newer pharmacy has fewer crude drugs and fewer facilities for manufacturing or compounding.

Mr. Manning then showed lantern slides of the dispensary in a newer pharmacy, and pointed out that it had three complete and separate dispensing screens (benches) so that three persons could dispense simultaneously, whilst sharing only access to *Dangerous Drugs* and the less common ethical proprietary medicines. It was obvious that the total area for the three persons was not large, thus indicating concentration upon a limited number of products.

The reduction of the drug stock has been brought about by doctors ordering mainly the standard preparations set down in the National Formulary, the official handbook of formulae used when prescribing under the Health Scheme. As doctors rarely depart from the use of this Formulary, work in the dispensaries becomes stereotyped. Many common drugs are replaced on the shelf by the finished products. For example, one new pharmacy I was in just outside London did not keep any stock of zinc oxide. The only zinc oxide was in finished preparations of ointments and calamine lotion. An increasing number of these finished preparations are bought in bulk and dispensed from their original containers. The fact that many pharmacists buy a great number of finished preparations direct from warehouses must be borne in mind when dealing with or assessing the accuracy of drug testing schemes. Many of these tests are carried out on preparations from reputable manufacturing firms which have been assayed before sale to the pharmacist. Another factor I found misleading was when pharmacists talked of the number of prescriptions they dispensed. I found that items such as cotton wool, bandages, surgical dressings and sundries are classified as prescriptions.

Organisation and Control

Whilst actual dispensing has been lightened for the chemist, the Act has brought about increased administrative work, and also the formation of councils and committees. England and Wales are divided into sections for National Health purposes; in each section an **Executive Council** is formed. These councils are constituted in accordance with the National Health Service Act 1946, and appointments made upon the following basis:—

- (a) 8 members by the local health authority.
- (b) 5 members by the Minister of Health.
- (c) 7 members by the local medical committee.
- (d) 3 members by the local dental committee.
- (e) 2 members by the local pharmaceutical committee.

All councils have these 25 members, irrespective of the size of the population in the area concerned. These councils organise the services set out in the Act, namely, general medical and dental services, pharmaceutical and supplementary ophthalmic services.

I would like to draw your attention to the fact that thirteen of the twenty-five members of each committee are lay members, whilst the remaining twelve are professional.

The Local Pharmaceutical Committees vary according to the number of chemists in the area, and may consist of eight, twelve or sixteen members, all pharmacists. A committee of, say, sixteen members would be

composed of nine from private retail establishments, two from public companies, one from the Co-operative chemists, plus three employees from the retail sphere and one hospital employee.

The committee in each area is a statutory body, representing all persons in the area who provide pharmaceutical services. Their duties are many and varied and can be summarised as follows:—

- (a) To examine and verify the Pharmaceutical List.
- (b) To secure and maintain an adequate and satisfactory pharmaceutical service for the area.
- (c) To assist the Executive Council in the making of suitable arrangements for the provision of additional dispensing facilities by means of rota systems or roster systems as we are more accustomed to call them here.
- (d) To give advice and information on matters of doubt or difficulty experienced by chemists in carrying out their contracts.
- (e) To represent generally the interests of all those employed in the pharmaceutical section of the National Health Service.

One of the most important duties is to make arrangements for the checking of prescriptions and to take all possible steps to secure prompt and accurate pricing, and payment of accounts.

The committee does all in its power to ensure the smooth running of the pharmaceutical service in its area.

Drug Stores

Generally speaking the pharmaceutical service is maintained by dispensing chemists. However, there are places known as **Drug Stores** where certain drugs and appliances may be obtained.

In the Pharmaceutical List of the area of London at the end of April, 1953, there were 1127 pharmacies; 224 surgical appliance suppliers and 20 drug stores, all registered as supplying a pharmaceutical service. Although the number of these drug stores is comparatively small, they nevertheless are there.

What Is the Difference?

A **chemist** is permitted under contract to "dispense medicines and supply drugs and appliances."

A **Drug Store** which has been accepted as a contractor may "supply drugs (except poisons in Part I of the Poisons List)."

Company Pharmacy

Undoubtedly, the second main difference between the retail practice in Great Britain and that in Australia is the existence in the Old Country of a greater number of company pharmacies and unqualified ownership of pharmacies.

The company pharmacies have very fine outward appearances, but they tend to become very much the chain store kind of pharmacy inasmuch as they have entirely lost their professional identity.

The dispensaries and pharmaceutical sections have been pushed very much to the rear of these shops, and quite often one has to search through jewellery sections, libraries, stationery, travel goods departments and the like to find anything pharmaceutical. No less than thirty-five per cent. of all pharmacies in Britain are owned by firms or corporate bodies, and this figure is still increasing. These pharmacies employ the high ratio of forty per cent. of all registered chemists. They do provide good conditions for their employees, and

in many instances finance the training of their staffs. Whilst I feel that the professional standing of pharmacy is overshadowed in these businesses, they do fulfil the needs of the public in such a largely populated country. Many of them provide twenty-four hour services. Boots at Piccadilly Circus is a good example of this system.

I was able to visit Boots' factories at Beeston, just outside Nottingham, where they cover an area of more than 264 acres. To quote from their own visitors' guide:

"Wherever you go in Great Britain you will never be far from a branch of Boots. Like the village green and the town hall, like the very old inn and the quite new post office, 'Boots the Chemist' has become a part of national landscape."

Altogether there are 1300 branches of Boots in the British Isles alone, and their staff numbers more than 34,000. The resources of the firm allow it to supply all products to the public at the lowest possible prices.

In forming a company to conduct a pharmacy it is essential for one of the directors to be a pharmacist. To overcome this a chemist can be paid a retaining fee for the inclusion of his name on the board of directors, whilst having nothing directly to do with the conduct of the firm.

In the case of privately owned pharmacies the owner need not necessarily be a pharmacist. All that is required is that there be a qualified man on the premises to dispense medicines. I worked in two of these, one owned by an optician and one by a former grocer. In the interests of the public, I do not approve of the responsibility of a pharmaceutical business resting on the shoulders of a layman.

A Scottish Pioneer

Of all the pharmacies I saw in Britain, the one which presented the greatest contrast to our own and about which I think you will be most interested to hear was the Scottish pharmacy where I worked for five months. The outstanding feature of this pharmacy was that, in addition to giving a complete pharmaceutical service and carrying the fullest range of toiletries and cosmetics I have yet seen in any one business, it carried a laboratory service for biochemical testing. This service is not unique in Scotland, as a number of such laboratories are to be set up, and I understand that since my return some of them are already functioning.

Payment for nearly all the tests carried out is made by the Government. As the laboratory is registered with the Scottish Regional Hospital Board. Under the Health Scheme these tests are classed as medical benefits to the public. Patients who attended doctors privately were charged higher fees than those offered by the Government.

The speaker then showed slides of the sterilisation room, the biochemical laboratory and the galenical section of this pharmacy. He stated that each section was in constant use and that a good many veterinary preparations were made.

Hospital Pharmacy

In Melbourne last year I was criticised for stating that our Victorian hospital pharmacy departments were long due for an overhaul. I was told to see more of our leading Victorian hospital pharmacy departments. I did, and as a result am now more emphatic and even more convinced that we have a long way to go to catch the standard set by the few leading British hospital pharmacy departments. The standard in hospitals overseas varies considerably, but the good ones are really good, and so down the scale to the really bad examples.

At the University College Hospital I saw the finest of hospital pharmacy practice—a very large and efficiently run department.

It was to me, and I feel sure to hundreds of other pharmacists, the relievers' dream. It was grand to be able to walk straight into such a large department, and completely unassisted, to be able to find any crude drug, galenical, ethical or proprietary within a few minutes. Index systems which so frequently don't run to perfection did so here. The whole department was alphabetically divided into sections, and the shelves in each section numbered. The result was, that be it drug, tablet, dressing or intravenous solution, speedy access to them was possible simply due to the complete index system kept up to date.

The success and efficiency of the department I attribute solely to the careful culling out of obsolete drugs, gadgets and clumsy pharmaceutical machinery. This was originally most ably done by Dr. H. Davis, and is now in the capable hands of Mr. T. D. Whittet. At present he is upholding the high standard of pharmacy which has been practised at this hospital for so long.

The period of four months which I spent here was one of the most satisfying post-graduate periods of my career. It was there that I was called upon to bring into use all the pharmaceutical knowledge of the type that is known to students as "of what use is that to us."

My first venture was staged in the manufacturing department during some of the cold weeks in winter. The number of galenicals produced is really quite large, percolations and macerations being part of the daily routine. I vividly recollect my first job of extracting liquorice root, using a percolator about 9 feet high.

Wetting the crude drug in a big evaporating pan was not hard, but, as the percolator was mounted with the tap over a steam pan it meant scaling a ladder with the wet drug to pack the percolator. The real fun followed with repeated scalings of the 12-foot ladder with buckets of hot water as the menstruum.

This movement occupied most of two days, and so I was soon better informed upon the B.P. directive "percolate to exhaustion," namely, that it may mean the exhaustion of the operator even in temperatures around freezing point.

Economics of Hospital Pharmacy

The National Health Scheme has made little difference to the economic condition to hospital pharmacies. The fight for adequate floor space, equipment and staff seem to be the major problem confronting any chief pharmacist in Britain. The larger-sized hospitals naturally have the largest pharmacy departments. They have, as their chiefs, the pick of British hospital pharmacists, who, of course, are drawn towards these higher and better posts. The most pronounced feature in the hospitals in which I worked was the economy used with relation to the prescribing of drugs, this being one of the most important functions of any efficient pharmacy department.

I was most interested to see to what extent substitution of proprietaries was carried out. Although at all times the multiple stocking of different brands of the same chemical compound was cut to a minimum, there was no brand or strength which could not be obtained if just cause could be shown for its use. A close liaison between the chief pharmacist and the medical committee ensured good results in this respect.

One thing which was always an eye opener to me was the abnormally high percentage of prescriptions which called for multiple vitamin preparations and barbiturate sedatives. If figures were available, and could be compared with ours, I feel sure you would find those in Britain almost tenfold those in Australia. This can only be said at present for the sedative drugs,

but multiple vitamin preparations are becoming increasingly popular here. The copious quantities of these drugs that are swallowed by the public of today is surely to be deplored, particularly in this country, where the variety and quality of the food is unsurpassed by any other.

The staff situation in British hospitals is perhaps one of their most immediate problems. The absence of sufficient pharmacists to fill the vacancies in many hospitals must remain unless the salaries are brought into line with those offered in retail practice. Although salaries have recently increased they are still inadequate. The inevitable answer, in spite of the many dissensions, to relieve this position would be the recognition of dispensing assistants. Whether this is desirable or not, in my opinion it must, and is, coming in the near future. Since the profession cannot supply the trained personnel to the hospitals, they will surely recruit the next best thing. According to law there need not be a pharmacist in any hospital, as provisions are made in British Poisons Acts and also in the Dangerous Drugs Act for hospitals where they are not employed. Under the National Health Service Act 1946, the Minister of Health is given the power to prescribe qualifications for all those persons employed in the service. The Linstead report states that this power has not been applied to the staff of the pharmaceutical service. It is my supposition that the power has not yet been applied. Surely the Minister will have to elevate the position by giving these unqualified assistants some recognised qualification.

Hospital Groups

Sterilisation departments are run on a higher standard than in Victoria. The effective operation of these departments is in one way due to the formation of **Hospital Groups**. The appointment of one sterilisation department to supply all the needs of the group enables the staff to be engaged on full time work of this nature. There is no duplication of equipment which is in most cases of the expensive item. The essential floor space is also reduced to a minimum. It seems that the lesson to be learned by Australia is to avoid the sheer waste of labour, time and money because it is very considerable. Where we have hospitals in close proximity to one another, all dabbling in the preparation of a few products, how much better if one specialised in sterile work, another in tablets and a third in galenicals, of course, in addition to routine hospital work of different types.

It will be most interesting to hear the results of a venture of this nature which is being undertaken by the **Geelong Hospital, in Victoria**. Its aim is to supply other hospitals with certain preparations in which they are specialising.

Official Pharmacy of Britain

The hub of pharmaceutical administration is the Society's building in Bloomsbury Square. The plan and lay-out of this building reminded me very much of the conditions which prevail in our own College in Victoria, in that the College had to adapt itself to the building available as best it could. The move of the British School of Pharmacy to Brunswick Square must have been long awaited by both the University and the Pharmaceutical Society. The Society should now soon be in a position to expand its offices, using the much needed space vacated by the teaching staff.

The **Research School**, which was left at the Square, is a well equipped establishment. It was a surprise to me to find that this School is not the slightest bit interested in the training of pharmacists for general practice. The only students accepted are either going on to a research career or to an educational position in one of the many departments teaching pharmacy

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throughout Britain. In fact, I think I am right in saying that all students at the Square were studying for their Bachelor of Pharmacy Degree.

Training for General Practice

The institutions approved by the British Society for the training of entrants are mostly Technical Colleges: only a few are at Universities. It was not until I had visited these schools that I came in contact with some of the graduates from them. While I consider that these graduates had a first-class theoretical training, they fell short on the practical side in the subject of pharmaceuticals. This points to the fact that in the course as a whole not enough emphasis is placed on the actual practical work directly related to pharmacy itself. The standard reached by Australian students doing a four-year apprenticeship is superior, in my personal opinion.

In Britain, in order to qualify, the student may either take a two-year course at an approved Pharmacy School, followed by one year of practical training in a hospital, pharmacy or manufacturing pharmaceutical laboratory, or, alternatively, complete two years of practical training and then undertake the full-time course, which occupies two full academic years.

In both cases I consider the periods of practical training far too inadequate. I consider it is not a good idea to divorce the practical from the theoretical training. It is only when theoretical knowledge can be applied that it can be fully understood. This modern British conception of up-to-date pharmacy courses without the benefit of concurrent training is, in my view, not giving full recognition to the fact that pharmacy is essentially a practical profession.

Conditions in Northern Europe

Scandinavian pharmacy, as a profession, is the most satisfying practice of pharmacy that I saw being carried out in any country.

Just to see how it works in Denmark, let us start with the students. The pharmacy training department is called the Royal Danish School of Pharmacy. This school is a department of the University of Copenhagen and is conducted in a very fine building which is a tribute to the architects who were responsible for its design. It was built before and during the last world war, and the College staff moved into their new premises in 1941. The school has three excellent lecture theatres and eight instruction laboratories. The lecture theatres are most elaborate; there were so many buttons for a lecturer to push that I began to wonder if he ever had to bother to prepare his lecture, as I felt sure that there would be one to do that. Press button A and a projection screen unrolled ready for use. Press button C and blinds began to completely black out the source of light, which was considerable, the theatre having an almost entirely glass roof. Buttons E and F worked the blackboards up and down, and G put both boards completely up, revealing a demonstration laboratory concealed behind them. What amazed me was that the college was twelve years old when I visited it, but all these buttons still worked perfectly.

The eight instruction laboratories were very similar to the galenical and compounding departments in the Danish retail pharmacies. This gives the students a good correlation of practical work as carried out both in the training institution and in the pharmacy.

In Denmark it is possible to have three recognised qualifications: that of (1) Pharmaceutical Assistant; (2) Pharmaceutical Graduates Degree; (3) a Doctor of Pharmacy Degree. This latter can be done only by pharmacists who have an Honours pass in the Graduates Degree.

Pharmaceutical Graduates (not the assistants) are qualified people who are allowed to manage a pharmacy or dispensary and use the title of "Apoteker."

Apprenticeship and Master Responsibility.

To become a qualified assistant students must be apprenticed in a pharmacy for at least two and a half years. The master pharmacist becomes a teacher for this period, and schools the student in the elements of Pharmaceutics, Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacognosy and Forensic Pharmacy. After this period the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Examination is undertaken. After passing this the student is then able, if he so desires, to go on to a Degree in Pharmacy.

The Academic Course For a Degree

After the completion of the apprenticeship the student enters the Royal Danish School for not less than two years. Study consists of 1200 lectures and about 1350 hours of laboratory work. The examination is rather an endurance test. There are five practical tests:

- (a) Twelve-hour Qualitative Inorganic Chemistry.
- (b) Twelve-hour Quantitative Inorganic Chemistry.
- (c) Twelve-hour Inorganic Analysis.
- (d) Twelve-hour Assay of Galenicals.
- (e) Four-hour Pharmacognosy.

There are three written papers:

- (a) Biology, Pharmacology or Physiology.
- (b) Chemistry.
- (c) Pharmacy.

There are seven orals of twenty minutes each, the subjects including Inorganic Chemistry, Botany, Organic Chemistry, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy, Bacteriology, Physiology and Sterilisation.

Ownership of a Pharmacy

The profession is in the state of saturation, so much so that the number of apprentices allowed to proceed with their studies each year is controlled by the Association of Danish Licence Holders and the Association of Danish Pharmacists.

The pharmacists' career from qualification to the time when he takes over the management of a pharmacy is always spent most profitably. Besides gaining experience in many aspects of the profession, it is during this time that he most often engages in research work. This period is really one in which the pharmacist must do all in his power to make a name for himself so that he can aspire to a post in a first-class pharmacy by the time the age of about 40 years is reached.

The first thing to bear in mind in considering this country is that all Danish pharmacies are owned by the Government. This may sound rather frightening to us in Australia, and probably is, but living under the conditions which prevail there, it is a most satisfactory scheme.

Proprietorship of these businesses is achieved by leasing the pharmacies to qualified people holding a Degree from the Danish School of Pharmacy. Every licensee must retire at the age of 65. When this occurs the position is advertised as vacant in a way rather reminiscent of some of our Public Service positions. The post is always very keenly contested. The pharmacists, incidentally, must have reached the age of 40 before they can obtain a pharmacy to manage for the next twenty years. If the successful applicant is short of finance, the Government will advance the sum necessary to enable him to lease the business. In this way the 340 odd Apotekers of Denmark always remain the cream of the profession.

Proprietorship of a Danish pharmacy is a privilege granted by a Royal Charter. A special Council is appointed to recommend individual pharmacists before this can come about.

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Salaries of qualified assistants are, I think, very sanely adjusted in that they rise in accordance with one's years of experience.

In 1947 there were 346 pharmacies which supplied the pharmaceutical needs of 4 million inhabitants. This gives a figure of approximately one pharmacy to 11,000 people. These figures have changed very little since then.

Since the end of World War II, Danish pharmacies have gone ahead by leaps and bounds. With their release from German suppression, a plan was formed for the modernising of all pharmacies. The rejuvenation will take many years, but it is being accomplished.

To enter one of the Danish pharmacies one finds that an air of dignity prevails. The complete absence of show cards and advertising material is most apparent. If any advertising venture is attempted it is of a purely pharmaceutical nature. One which I saw that attracted a considerable amount of public interest was the placing of a tablet machine and operator in the window and the manufacture of tablets was carried out there.

Slides were shown at this stage of the overall location plan for the future distribution of pharmacies in Copenhagen, and of the interiors of a number of older pharmacies. Similarly, the exterior views of buildings housing pharmacies gave the audience some insight into the physical conditions under which the profession is conducted in Denmark.

Norway and Sweden

The pharmacies of Denmark and Norway are so similar that no comment is needed on the Norwegian except for the fact that they do not possess any hospital pharmacy departments. At the larger hospitals there are retail pharmacies in the grounds or at the entrances to them. They may be used by the public for ordinary purposes, used by out-patients and are also used by the hospital authorities for the requirements of the in-patients.

In Sweden they likewise have no hospital pharmacy departments. Pharmacists in practice enter into contracts with hospital authorities to supply all their needs.

The Swedish pharmacies are somewhat different to any others in Scandinavia as there are three different types.

In 1944 a proposal was made by the Socialist Members of Parliament to examine and increase the efficiency of pharmacy, and also to find out if nationalisation would achieve this end.

A Royal Commission in 1946 found that the pharmacies were too large and most were equipped with costly apparatus which was not being put to the best use, because when it was used the production was too small to be a business proposition. The outcome of the enquiry was that all pharmacies were nationalised.

The Government, not wishing to have the whole burden of the pharmaceutical industry, very wisely only nationalised the retail pharmacies, but indirectly they thereby controlled the whole industry as the manufacturers and wholesalers had virtually one customer who could more than dictate policy to them.

One of the findings of the Commission was that too many well qualified people were carrying out simple tasks; as a result there came into being three types of pharmacies in the charge of three differently qualified persons.

The first one is known as a filial pharmacy. It is run by a person completely unqualified, and no dispensing or handling of any crude drugs is carried out. It is merely a depot for the distribution of packed drugs and prescriptions dispensed at the ordinary pharmacies.

These dispensing pharmacies are under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist, whom I like to call **second class**.

The third class is made up of the pharmacist with the first-class degree; he is called "Apotkare." He has the privilege, one day, of being in charge of a large central pharmacy known as a **District Laboratory**. These are the pharmacies which contract with the hospitals.

The population of Sweden is 6½ million and it has only 415 dispensing pharmacies. This gives the abnormally large figure of about 16,000 to each pharmacy; so you can well imagine the size of these places.

It is rather unusual to us to see the way in which drugs are bought. Samples are obtained, together with prices, assays are carried out, and the most suitable sample is purchased.

This has given you some idea how different these types of pharmacies are from those of our own, and how much larger they are. The retail practice of pharmacy in these Scandinavian countries is **pure pharmacy**. The sale of toiletries there and, indeed, in all Continental countries, is taken over by Perfumery and Cosmetic Shops which sell this type of goods only.

Future Trends in British Pharmacy

If we go back to have another look at pharmacy in Great Britain, I cannot help but feel that the profession is heading towards a system similar to that in these Scandinavian countries.

The Government has already stepped in and contracted a very great number of pharmacists to work for them. The second step towards this European system is the setting up of pharmacies in British **Health Centres**. These Centres are still very few in number, but are quickly becoming apparent in many areas. This type of Centre could quite easily capture the entire business of the PURE pharmacy in most parts of England. The retail man who is now in private practice might easily find himself left with his toilets and cosmetics.

The **company pharmacies** are already taking steps to protect themselves by purchasing large-sized properties. These are then converted into well equipped pharmacies surrounded by modern suites of rooms for professional men practising under the National Health Scheme. The ethics of practising in this manner was challenged before the Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society in Great Britain and found to be quite satisfactory.

It would appear to me that if Social Medical Services are going to be permanently offered to the people the professions affected must be nationalised, otherwise there can be no satisfactory future of such services. Bulk prescribing needs bulk dispensing to cope with the volume; it is not practical to provide individual attention from a practitioner in private business. Until the Health Centre Pharmacies take the burden from the shoulders of these men in small pharmacies there will always be dissatisfaction with the service in the minds of the general public.

Legal

WHAT CONSTITUTES CARRYING ON BUSINESS AS A PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST?

Temporary Absence from Pharmacy

Important Judgment by Supreme Court of New South Wales

We publish below extracts from a Judgment recently given in the Supreme Court of New South Wales on the interpretation of a section of the New South Wales Pharmacy Act relating to the conditions under which the business of a pharmaceutical chemist may be carried on.

Many interesting aspects of the matter are dealt with, and the judgment may influence interpretation of similar laws in other States where legislation similar to that of New South Wales is in operation.

Of particular interest to pharmaceutical chemists is the finding of the Court on the question of liability in the event of a pharmaceutical chemist leaving his premises even for a short period of time without a registered person in attendance. These, in fact, were the circumstances in which this case was initiated in the lower court, and was taken on appeal to the Supreme Court. Judgment was given in the following terms:—

Brown v. Weir

STREET, C.J.: This is an appeal by stated case from the decision of a magistrate given upon an information laid by the appellant, as informant, against the respondent, and alleging the commission of an offence under the relevant provision of the Pharmacy Act 1897-1954. The respondent was charged with carrying on in an open shop, No. 6 Jetty, Circular Quay, Sydney, the business of a pharmacist which said business was not then in charge of a registered pharmacist who personally superintended the carrying on of the said business. The defendant having pleaded not guilty, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence adduced, found that no offence had been committed, regarding himself as bound by the view he took of the decision of a single Judge of this Court, and from that dismissal of the charge by the magistrate this appeal is now brought.

The facts were not in dispute, and so far as they are relevant it appears that the respondent, Weir, was a registered pharmacist, and at that time he was in charge of this business, which was being carried on at the address stated. On 27th August, 1954, the shop was visited by the informant at 25 minutes past ten in the morning, and the respondent, Weir, was then absent from the shop. It would appear that arrangements were at that time in progress for the removal of the chemist's shop to other nearby premises which were then in course of construction by the Maritime Services Board as part of a larger plan of building by that Board. Mr. Weir was required to attend at the office of the Board in connection with the removal of his shop to these premises, and it was for that purpose and pursuant to that message from the Board itself that he left the shop on the morning in question. He was away for about half an hour and then returned, and it is that absence for that time which it is alleged constituted a breach of the obligations imposed upon registered pharmacists in charge of chemists' shops under s. 18 of the Pharmacy Act. It was also found that during the absence of Mr. Weir no drug would appear to have been dispensed and nothing served to

any customer, although inquiries having been made, it appears that on other occasions drugs were dispensed when Mr. Weir was present. The learned magistrate expressly stated that he regarded himself as bound to follow the judgment of Dwyer, J., in *Browne v. Kay* (69 W.N. 99), holding, as he did in the case before him, that the facts were "on all fours" with the relevant facts in that judgment. The question which has been submitted to this Court is whether the learned magistrate was wrong in law in holding that the absence of the respondent, Weir, under the circumstances and to the extent indicated, did not constitute a breach of the provisions of s. 18 of the Act.

That section, so far as it is material for the present case, is in the following terms:—

"On and after the expiration of three months from the commencement of this Act, in every case where the business of a pharmacist is carried on in an open shop, the said business shall be in charge of a registered pharmacist, who shall personally superintend the carrying on of the said business . . ."

The section then provides that any person who carries on business in contravention of the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty. The question which this Court has to consider is the true meaning and effect of these wide general words which the legislature has used in relation to the carrying on of this particular type of business.

One decision to which we were referred appears to me to be very relevant in this particular appeal; that is, *Archer v. Luber* (43 W.N. 99). The charge there was laid under the same section of the Act, and was considered by Campbell, J. At p. 100 His Honour, dealing with the general purport and application of the Act itself, said:

"The business of pharmacy is one which stands peculiarly in need of strict regulation for the protection of health and life in the community." Omitting some intervening passages, His Honour continued:

"The principal business of pharmacy, or at least the most important part, is the compounding of medicines from prescriptions in which often the slightest mistake or want of skill and experience or inattention may be attended by the most serious consequences to the life or health of some person who is without any adequate power of self-protection. This is sufficient to indicate the vital importance of imposing the obligation of continuous qualified service where and in such manner as will ensure a self-interested responsibility. I read the language of the two sections (i.e., ss. 15 and 18) as expressing an intention to require this as a condition of the privilege and benefit of carrying on the business of pharmacy. It seems to me a more consistent and probable construction of the expression in s. 15: 'shall employ at each branch shop a registered pharmacist, who shall be in charge of the branch shop during the absence of the employer from that shop' and of the equivalent expression in s. 18: 'the said business shall be in charge of a registered pharmacist, who shall personally superintend the carrying on of the said business' to read them as imposing on the proprietor of the business a positive and absolute duty to be represented by a registered pharmacist if he himself is a registered pharmacist and is absent, during the whole time that business is being carried on, rather than as merely requiring the proprietor or employer in such circumstances to engage a registered pharmacist to be in charge of the business without any obligation to see or ensure that he will be effectively present to conduct and personally supervise the carrying on of the business."

I think that that passage from His Honour's reasons is most pertinent in the matter which now arises for

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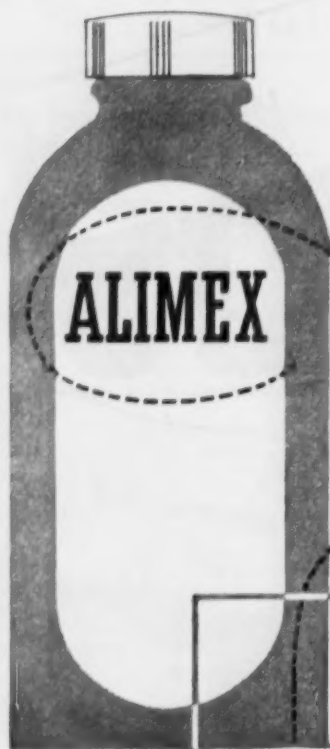
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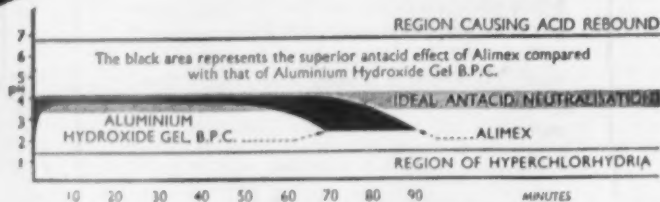
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consideration, and that the final phrase in those reasons sums up the object and intention of the legislature in the enactment of this section, that is, to ensure the effective presence of some qualified person to conduct and personally supervise the carrying on of the business. We were referred to another authority, the authority upon which the learned magistrate rested his decision, namely, *Browne v. Kay* (69 W.N. 99). That was a decision of a single Judge, Dwyer, J., on an information under the same section, but His Honour did not feel it necessary to consider the question which has been argued before this Court, and reached his conclusion that no offence had been proved by reason of the view he took that it was necessary to prove that medicines in the strict sense as compounded on a prescription had not been served during the time that the registered pharmacist was absent, and there was no evidence that, although customers had come into the shop, anything was sold other than goods not strictly to be regarded as pharmaceutical products. I do not think that that is the deciding test. In my view, it does not matter whether any person comes into the shop to be served or whether no customer arrives. If the shop is open for business, whether business eventuates or not, the legislature has required the superintendence of a registered pharmacist, and I think that to the extent to which His Honour rested his decision on his view that it was necessary to prove that medicines or drugs in the strict sense had been dispensed during the absence, that decision is erroneous and should not be followed.

The section does not concern itself with what transactions are taking place from time to time in the shop. If it is an open shop in which a druggist's business is being carried on, then that business must be in charge of a registered pharmacist. No difficulty arises as to the meaning of those words in relation to the present proceedings, because Mr. Weir was a registered pharmacist and he was in charge. But the Act requires also that the registered pharmacist shall personally superintend the carrying on of the business, and it is those words which have given rise to the difficulty of construction that has been argued to this Court. It is not for this Court to speculate as to what would be the position if some other form of language had been used. We must take the words that the legislature has used and give to them the effect which they would appear to have, read as a piece of English. The word "superintendence" conveys the meaning of control and supervision of the business which is being carried on in the shop while it is open for trading, whether or not any member of the public is seeking at the time in question to be served. The superintendence must be personal on the part of the registered pharmacist. That requires his personal attendance during business hours, not casually or intermittently, but continuously and systematically. He must be effectively at hand, although there may be cases in which minor temporary absence from the immediate premises might not necessarily constitute an interruption of his personal supervision. But any real relinquishment of his continuous personal supervision would amount to a failure to give that personal superintendence which the section requires.

If that be taken to be the real meaning and effect of the language concerned, then I do not think it is possible to hold that the absence described in evidence in the present proceedings, amounting to an absence of half an hour, is of such a minor or temporary nature as to be regarded as permitted within the section. It may not in the present case have been a very serious matter, in view of the extent of the experience of Mr. Kessell, who was left behind in the shop. It may be that no risk was really run on this occasion by that absence of half an hour. It may be that there were special reasons for that absence connected with the business itself, inasmuch as the shop in which the business was being carried on was going to be pulled down

and the business was then to be moved to these new premises, and it was in connection with that expected removal that the respondent absented himself. None of those factors, it seems to me, afford any ground for waiving the full meaning and effect to be given to the language of the Act, and I think it is impossible to conclude that they do not amount to such a departure from the premises and such an abandonment of the personal supervision as to constitute an offence under the section.

Those matters to which I have referred may be most material for the magistrate in considering the question of penalty, and the gravity of an offence may be so slight that the magistrate might feel that no penalty is necessary to be imposed. There is always s. 556A of the Crimes Act to which recourse may be had if a breach is no more than a technical one. But those are not matters committed to this Court, and, indeed, I trust it will not be taken that I am suggesting that the present case is one in which no penalty should be inflicted. All I mean to suggest is that there may be some minor offences which might not call for heavy punishment, but that is solely a matter for the magistrate before whom the charge is brought.

Here I think the magistrate fell into error in reaching the conclusion which he did, in reliance upon the decision of *Browne v. Kay*, and being of that opinion I think that the question asked in the stated case should be answered in the affirmative, and the case remitted to the magistrate with that expression of opinion. There will be no order as to the costs of the appeal.

HERRON, J.: I agree. I do not wish to add anything.

SUGERMAN, J.: I agree and have nothing to add.

STREET, C.J.: The question will be answered in the affirmative and the case remitted to the magistrate.

New Books

"Modern Apparatus for Sterilisation," by J. H. Bowie. The Pharmaceutical Press. 24 pp. 2/6 sterling.

"About 90 per cent. of the sterilisers in use in Britain's hospitals and pharmacies are obsolete; they include representatives of all developmental stages in design since 1870." This is the opening sentence of the pamphlet, and is a true indication of the challenging nature of the material that follows. The subject is the design and operation of autoclaves, especially the large models used in hospitals and pharmaceutical factories, though the smaller models used in pharmacies are also considered, and the general principles discussed apply to both.

It appears that many materials autoclaved in Britain are either not sterilised or else are damaged by overheating, because of ill-designed autoclaves or inexperienced operation. This pamphlet should do much towards rectifying matters in Britain. The position in Australia is probably not as bad, because of the importation of a large proportion of American models and the high standard of local manufacture; but in places it is still bad enough. This pamphlet ought to be read by everyone about to purchase an autoclave or who is concerned with the design, installation or operation of autoclaves.

The argument is clearly presented with the aid of some 10 diagrams, and is supported by 34 references to original works dated as early as 1890 and as recent as 1955.—H.E.R.B.

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Australian Women's Weekly and



New ORANGE FLAVOURED Lane's
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Children love the new orange flavoured Lane's Emulsion. And every spoonful does them good 3 ways — (1) with Cod Liver Oils, rich in vitamins, (2) with tonic Hypophosphites, (3) with the EXTRA nourishment of fresh farm eggs. Start Lane's now, to build up healthy bodies, resistant to coughs, colds and winter epidemics. From chemists and stores (plain or orange flavoured), 4/6.

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There's NEW profit for you in Lane's NEW Orange-Flavoured Emulsion — and Lane's heavy NEW advertising!

Striking advertisements in the Women's Weekly — hundreds of bright recorded commercials on the radio! Order and display Lane's now.

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New **ORANGE FLAVOURED** Lane's contains cod liver oil and fresh eggs

It's no trouble to get children to take the body-building nourishment they need — Vitaminised oils and tonic Hypophosphites — in the new **ORANGE FLAVOURED** Lane's Emulsion. Lane's also contains the **EXTRA** goodness of fresh farm eggs! Start Lane's now — and build up firm bodies, resistant to coughs, colds and epidemics this winter. From chemists and stores (plain or orange flavoured), 4/6.

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NEW PRODUCTS

The following new products which have come to the Editor's attention during the past month have been judged newsworthy, and are herein reported as news.

If the manufacturer or agent would like an illustration of his product to appear as part of this free reference, the block should not exceed the equivalent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. square. The Journal will arrange production of the block if desired, and the only charge made will be for the cost of the block, and for any art work required if we have to work from an actual sample of the product. A photograph would be preferable.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this service are invited to send pithy information (with photograph or block) for use as opportunity offers at the Editor's discretion.

THE "BROWNIE" CRESTA CAMERA

The "Brownie" CRESTA Camera will please those snapshotters who prefer a bigger negative size than is given by the "Brownie" 127 Camera, but require the same utter simplicity in operation.

The "Brownie" CRESTA Camera is a modern style snapshot camera, taking 12 pictures $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6 x 6 cm.) on size No. 120 film; it will not take a No. 620 spool.



The moulding of this attractive plastic camera is so shaped that the "Cresta" can be comfortably and firmly held at eye level to avoid camera-shake during exposure. The shutter is behind the lens, and provides a single instantaneous setting approximately $1/40$ th of a second. Flash contacts are fitted, and the miniature co-axial plug, which takes a type "J" lead of

the "Kodak" Flashholder, Model II, is situated in the front panel of the camera. Synchronisation is such that either Class F or M flashbulbs can be used. The fixed-focus "Kodet" lens has a nominal focal length of 69 mm. and an aperture of about f14.

Fitted to the camera on a sliding bar is a special close-up lens and a yellow cloud filter. The filter is brought into use by pushing the bar to the right, while pushing the bar to the left brings the close-up lens in position; the filter and the close-up lens cannot therefore be used together. The camera without the close-up lens in position will take pictures from 7 ft. (2.2 m.) to infinity, and with the close-up lens in position will take pictures between 4 ft. and 7 ft. (1.2 and 2.2 m.).

A $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Whitworth Tripod Bush is fitted in the base of the camera, and thus allows the Flashholder Model II to be attached to it. A neckstrap of woven rayon is attached to the camera.

Due to import restrictions, only limited supplies are available from time to time. Retail price, £2/18/9.

Distributed by Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. through all Interstate branches.

HUONCRY CORDIALS. SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR DIABETICS

Port Huon Fruit Juices Pty. Ltd., Hobart, have perfected the manufacture of special Orange Juice Cordial and special Lemon Juice Cordial, which are suitable for sufferers of Diabetes.

When diluted, 1:4 for consumption, the resulting beverage is practically free from carbohydrates. Available through wholesale houses and from the makers.



"STEPRAC" DRY CLEANING PACK

New patent; very convenient . . . the "Steprac" dry cleaning pack, approved by the A.P.A.D., and just released by R. N. Everard Pty. Ltd., of Hawthorn East, Victoria. Comprises small carton containing 8 cellophane-enclosed pads impregnated with non-inflammable solvent. Removes stains from clothing, carpets,



soft furnishings and car interiors caused by lubricating and cosmetic oils, food fats, lipstick, tar, newsprint, boot polish, chewing gum, paint, etc.

The original and handy get-up will appeal instantly to busy people who appreciate efficiency combined with real convenience. This lightweight ever-ready pack will be a boon to anyone travelling. Carried in purse or pocket, "the solution to many difficult stains is at the fingertips."

RICHARD HUDNUT "HAIR REPAIR"

A scientific corrective and conditioning oil. Developed for home use as an invigorating revitalising agent for hair that has been over-processed, over-bleached, over-tinted; for hair that is excessively dry and brittle, lacks spring and snap, is dull and drab.

"Hair Repair" is opening up a new market; with the increasing indiscriminate use of tint dyes and permanents, there is a mushrooming damaged hair market. Hair Repair offers an effective remedy for problem hair.

Packaging: 4 oz. bottles, individually cartoned and supplied in attractive $\frac{1}{2}$ -dozen counter display units. Prices are 87/7 doz. wholesale and 11/6 retail.



CREME SUPERBE

Richard Hudnut Creme Superbe, with Vitamins A, D and E, is a skin care essential, particularly for women over 25, the age when the supply of natural oils to the skin begin to slow down.

This nourishing cream contains Vitamin A to prevent the formation of dry flaky surface skin; Vitamin D to ensure a daily supply of the sun's most skin-caring properties, and Tocopherol, rich in Vitamin E2, which has an affinity to the skin's own natural oils.

List price, 133/4 dozen; retail price, 17/6 each.



DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOIDS: LARGE PACK

A new large pack of Menthoids has been added to the range of sizes. This new "Economy" pack retails at 12/6, contains over twice the quantity of the 7/6 size, and saves the customer 2/6.



thoid Creme, Youth-O-Form, etc., in all parcel orders for B.M.L. products.

Giving a full 60-day treatment together with a helpful diet chart, this new Economy size Dr. Mackenzie's Menthoids should prove a popular pack and a welcome addition to the present range of 7/6 standard flask and 4/6 small flask size.

Distributed by British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Menthoids are available through all drug wholesalers, and may be included with Ford Pills, Curlypet, Men-

CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE

Frederick Stearns & Company announce the release of Chocolate Laxative Stearns.

This product is packed in an attractive blue and grey printed plastic container finished with embossed white cap. Contents 40 tablets. Each tablet contains phenolphthalein 1 gr. in a palatable chocolate base.

Price: 2/6 retail.

Available from all Stearns centres.



WARNING—HAIRWORMS IN SHEEP

"Worms work by the weather" is a well known saying, and the wet, cloudy weather this summer has been ideal for the build up of heavy worm burdens in young sheep.

Early reports from all districts point to the probability of very heavy losses in weaners, unless sheep owners take prompt action now, reports Mr. A. R. Grayson, Chief Veterinary Inspector. One report quotes an owner who has lost 120 weaners out of a total of 600. The trouble is expected to become more serious as the weather continues to favour the hairworm.

In these cases, drenching alone is not enough. Owners must adopt a three point plan for control:—

- Drench with phenothiazine. Normal dose rates can be increased by half to kill immature worms. After drenching put sheep on to spelled paddocks, and repeat drenches at three-weekly intervals.
- Keep moving young sheep around on to spelled paddocks. Pastures should be left free of sheep for one month where possible to kill worm larvae.
- Feed Supplements. Use both oaten grain and good quality hay to build up the resistance of young sheep to hairworm.

—From Department of Agriculture (Victoria) "News Bulletin" No. 599, dated 31/1/56.

VACCINATE NOW AGAINST BLACK DISEASE

In liver fluke areas, vaccination against black disease should be an annual farm job like shearing and dipping, says Mr. E. H. Miles, the Department of Agriculture veterinary officer at Shepparton.

He reports that veterinarians in the Goulburn Valley and the North-East this season are encountering many deaths from black disease in both sheep and cattle. Sheep die suddenly. They are usually found dead in the morning where they have camped the previous night. A postmortem inspection shows typical greyish dead patches on the surface of the liver.

Mr. Miles says that it is surprising that some stock owners have not yet adopted vaccination as a positive approach to this problem. Other owners have given up vaccination after being free of black disease for years, only to find their stock dying again this summer.

Black disease vaccine is readily available from local chemists and stock agents. The doses are 2 ccs. for sheep and 10 ccs. for cattle. Vaccination of young stock twice over successive seasons will give them life-long protection. Sheep owners who have not already vaccinated against black disease are advised to do so now.

—From Department of Agriculture (Victoria) "News Bulletin" No. 599, dated 31/1/56.

BOTULISM IN STOCK

Weather-Damaged Hay Increases Danger This Year

Botulism outbreaks among stock may occur this year if grass or cereal hay damaged by continuous summer rain is fed out. This warning is given by Mr. A. Engel, the Department of Agriculture's veterinary officer at Hamilton, who stated that the extremely powerful poison of botulism is produced by a germ which lives in the soil and grows in decaying animal and vegetable matter. All farm animals can develop the condition, but the greatest danger will be to cattle and horses fed on damaged hay.

The poison produces an increasing paralysis in various muscles of the animal's body. One of the chief symptoms is drooling at the mouth and lolling of the tongue. Animals become very unsteady on their feet and stand over water trying to drink, but are unable to do so. They rapidly lose condition, go down, and die within a few days. The disease in cattle can be distinguished from impaction by the paralysis and lolling of the tongue.

Treatment by the stockowner is of little value and veterinary aid should be sought. If it is possible to remove unabsorbed poison with a quick-acting purgative, the animal may slowly recover. This purgative must be administered by a stomach tube or an injection, as the swallowing muscles will probably be paralysed.

A vaccine known as botulinus toxoid has been developed to give protection against botulism. On properties where the germ is always in the soil, it is necessary to vaccinate stock annually. The best procedure, however, is prevention, carried out along the following lines:—

Never feed mouldy or musty hay or grain.
Don't feed fodder which is contaminated with carcasses of rats and mice.

Provide bone meal licks to cattle to prevent bone chewing.

Effectively destroy all animal carcasses in paddocks by burning or burying.

Treat contaminated drinking water with 1 lb. of fresh lime to 20 gallons of water.

—From Department of Agriculture (Victoria) "News Bulletin" No. 598, dated 24/1/1956.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, March 9, 1956.

End of Price Protection

A Restrictive Trade Practices Bill has been introduced into Parliament which, if it becomes law, will make the enforcement of resale price conditions very difficult. The explanatory notes which preface the Bill state, *inter alia*: "Agreements by suppliers and recommendations by their associations to discriminate against dealers who fail to observe resale price conditions in relation to goods are prohibited, and there is a corresponding prohibition of agreements by dealers and recommendations by their associations to discriminate against suppliers who do not impose such conditions. Contraventions will not attract criminal proceedings, but the Crown may proceed for an injunction or other appropriate relief."

Translated into hard fact, this means a ban on the price protection of proprietary medicines, foods, cosmetics, etc., which British pharmacists have enjoyed for over half a century. On the other hand, there will be an alternative to the present collective enforcement procedure, as Clause 20 of the Bill provides that any supplier who attaches resale price conditions to his goods will be enabled to enforce those conditions by proceeding in Court for an injunction against dealers who subsequently acquire them and do not observe the conditions. This seems designed to extend to trade mark, branded or proprietary articles the same measure of protection as patented articles enjoy under the existing law. This procedure, however, may be relatively ineffective, as it must be costly, and leading proceedings are necessarily slow.

A Restrictive Practices Court will be set up, and it will be the duty of the firm or firms, whose agreements are before the Court, to prove that their practice does some good or prevents some harm. The onus of proof will lie on the firm, as the presumption will be that the agreement is against the public interest. The Chemists' Friends' scheme, which is associated with exclusive dealing, may be affected by these provisions.

Better Terms Demanded

At a Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees, held last month, it was decided to ask for a 25 per cent. increase in the gross remuneration from N.H.S. for the two-year period ended December 31, 1955, and make a claim for a further 10 per cent. from the beginning of the present year. Discussions have been going on among contractors, and investigations into costs have been made for almost four years, and no progress has been recorded. In recent months the Ministry of Health has been inquiring about the prices at which chemists actually bought drugs compared with those given in the Drug Tariff from which prescriptions are priced. If there is in fact any difference, this would represent a hidden profit to contractors, and the Ministry refused to give an assurance that consideration of the chemists' claim would not be held up while a pilot inquiry was made into buying prices. Accordingly the Conference decided to push forward with its claim.

The results of the inquiry into the costs of running a dispensing service show, according to the contractors' accountants, a net profit of 1.143d. per prescription, while the Ministry of Health advisers say this figure should be 2.174d. These figures represent the difference between 2.28 per cent. and 4.34 per cent. net profit on turnover, and are, therefore, of great importance.

Container Allowance

The Conference was also informed that as a result of the container cost survey a claim had been made for an increase in the container allowance to 1.75d. per prescription, backdated to April 1, 1954. To avoid the necessity for extensive container cost surveys at regular intervals, the Ministry have been asked to evolve a formula to which future variations in costs of containers could be applied, so as to produce a revised container allowance figure from time to time. It was suggested that the formula, if evolved, should be reviewed at the end of five years, and that the right should be reserved to discard it if its operation clearly became disadvantageous to changed circumstances. Recently in Parliament the Minister of Health stated that the cost of containers had been £1,181,000 for the 12 months to November, 1955.

"Prescribers' Notes"

For a number of years "Prescribers' Notes" has been issued quarterly to all general practitioners with a view to keeping them up to date and to point out methods of obtaining economies in the service. In the latest issue reference is made to the "vitamin fiend" whose prescribing is so lavish that it brings him before the Local Medical Committee. Many practitioners are less extravagant, but they prescribe a disproportionate number of these substances. It is all too easy for a busy doctor to prescribe a vitamin preparation, often a "blunderbuss," in the hope that it will hit the mark and save the time necessary for a more exhaustive examination. Genuine vitamin deficiency is rare in Great Britain. It is suggested that a more careful review of the vague symptoms would usually prove worth while, but where a true deficiency does exist care should be taken that an adequate amount of the vitamin is prescribed. "Blunderbuss" vitamin preparations rarely contain a sufficient dosage of any one preparation to replace a specific deficiency.

There is evidence that some practitioners have not been fully aware of the merits of prescribing a vitamin B complex preparation in patients receiving wide-spectrum antibiotics. Practitioners are reminded that where the administration of chloramphenicol, aureomycin, tetracycline or oxytetracycline ("terramycin") is continued for any period longer than a few days, vitamins of the B complex should also be prescribed in adequate doses. It is particularly necessary in old persons, who may already be on the borderline of avitaminosis by reason of their light diet and poor appetite.

Wholesale Prices of Drugs

The Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir Frank Tribe, makes some remarks in his report on the Civil Appropriation Accounts about the wholesale prices of drugs. On the question of the purchase by chemists of drugs on terms more favourable than Drug Tariff prices (mentioned above in the Pharmaceutical Committee Conference), he states that it is normal practice for wholesale prices to vary with the quantity purchased, the prices listed in the Drug Tariff being based on the quantities in which it is reasonable to expect the average chemist to buy. In consequence, the larger chemists, who can buy at more advantageous rates, may make a profit from reimbursement at tariff rates. Moreover, it appears that some large chemists may make private settlements with suppliers for rebates or concessions which go beyond the advertised arrangements for discounts.

The Ministry informed the Treasury in January, 1955, that they had not hitherto considered it practicable to introduce differential tariff rates for chemists. The Treasury, however, pressed the Ministry to make vigorous efforts to secure for the Exchequer benefit from the fact that some chemists buy their supplies at less than the Drug Tariff prices. In March, 1955, the Ministry approached the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry with a view to arranging a small exploratory investigation at manufacturers and

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Kodak nation-wide advertising commences on 1st May. Be ready—make sure you hold good stocks of Tri-X Film as well as the eye-catching point-of-sale show-cards now available. Plan your window display for that date.

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wholesalers to establish the actual prices paid by chemists to suppliers for widely prescribed standard drugs and preparations; but eventually, in October, 1955, the Association declined to take part. This refusal is probably the reason why the Ministry wished to undertake the inquiry to which the Pharmaceutical Committee Conference objected.

Technical Education

At the end of February the Government issued a White Paper on its proposals for technical education. The main proposals are: Development of 24 technical colleges into colleges of advanced technology, with a 50 per cent. increase in the number of students attending them. Technicians and craftsmen to be trained chiefly in part-time day-release courses, and in sandwich courses (periods of full-time education alternating with practical training in industry), instead of in evening courses taken after working hours. A technologist is defined as one who is qualified to be a member of a professional institution, and should be able to initiate practical developments in industry, while a technician is a skilled man "qualified by specialist technical education to work under the general direction of a technologist." In addition, there are already plans for expanding technological courses in universities. It is expected that £100 million will be spent in this service over the next five years.

Pharmaceutical Education in Northern Ireland

Proposals for a change in the educational curriculum are to be considered by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland. It is proposed that future entrants should register as students or apprentices before proceeding to a course for the Part I examination. After passing this examination at the end of one year's study the student would then proceed to a two-year apprenticeship, and when this had been completed the student would take a two-year full-time college course for the final examination. From 1957 onwards passes in physics and chemistry would be compulsory before a student was registered. The subjects for the final examination would be pharmacology, pharmacognosy, chemistry, forensic pharmacy, physiology and pharmacology.

It is also proposed that apprentices should be limited to one per shop, but apprenticeship in a wholesale house may be recognised if the person works in the drug department under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist.

The Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee of the Northern Ireland General Health Services Board have recommended that the following basic items should be maintained in each pharmacy on the pharmaceutical list:—Dispensing balance (with suitable weights); adequate and suitable measures, mortars and pestles; suppository mould; sensitive dispensing scales to weigh up to 2 lb. approximately; troy weights; ointment slab; suitable spatulas; flask; stirring rods; a copy of the current editions of the B.P., B.P.C., and N.F.; an autoclave and aseptic screen; an adequate supply of hot and cold water.

Pharmaceutical Exports

Exports of drugs and medicines from Great Britain last year were valued at £35.9 million, an increase of £3.8 million over the previous year. Reduced prices for penicillin and its preparations accounted for a fall in value from £2.8 million to £2.2 million, although the volume of exports increased by 28 per cent. Sulphonamides in bulk showed an increase from £740,000 to £1,026,000, although the value of sulphonamide preparations fell slightly from £1.8 to £1.6 million.

Poisoning by Sodium Fluoride

An unusual poisoning case took place recently in Wiltshire, when a woman dispenser, employed by a doctor, died in hospital soon after she had swallowed a quantity of substance believed to have been a stomach powder. At the inquest her employer said that after recovering some of the powder prescribed for a patient, who complained after taking it that he

had felt ill, his dispenser produced the tin from which she had obtained some of the ingredients. She swallowed a little, saying, "I would not mind taking some of it myself," but later she turned ill and subsequently died. It was stated by a police officer that at the firm from which the powder was obtained a 500 gm. bottle should have contained pulv. antacid. This had been packed by one man. Another packer had prepared an order for a school, and this included a requisition for 500 gm. of sodium fluoride. The only thing they could conclude was that the labels had been reversed. The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, with a rider stating that in their opinion the firm's safeguards as to labelling were inadequate.

Formulary Amendments

Some amendments have been made to the National Formulary, 1955. Calamine lotion B.P. replaces the existing lotion. The usual daily dose of chloramphenicol is amended to 2 to 3 gm. for adults and 50 to 75 mgm. per kg. of body weight for children. The recommended range of dosage for isoniazid is now 100 to 300 mgm. (1½ to 5 grains) daily in divided doses.

Modern Drugs Reduce Hospital Costs

It is now becoming more widely recognised that the wide range of modern drugs, although expensive, enable patients to be treated at home, and so save hospital beds, with consequent reduction in costs. This fact was emphasised by Sir Walter Mercer, President of The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, at the annual dinner of the Edinburgh Branch of the Society. He said that pharmaceutical research was revolutionising modern medicine; modern drugs, although expensive, were saving their cost many times over by reducing hospital costs. Two interesting facts had been disclosed by the Ministry of Health recently. The waiting lists of hospitals in England and Wales had been reduced by 50,000, or ten per cent. of the total, and, on the other hand, the number of prescriptions written by doctors was up by six per cent. and the cost nine per cent., compared with 1954. There seemed little doubt that these two facts were closely related, and that a substantial part of the reduction in waiting lists must be credited to the higher drug bill.

Serious conditions were one by one being brought under control and robbed of their terrors. Often a patient who would previously have required operative treatment and long weeks in hospital could be cured at home in two or three weeks at the cost of a few prescriptions. One of the best examples of this was the treatment of tuberculosis by streptomycin and its associated drugs. Many cases of T.B. were now treated, and treated successfully, at home. Chronic bronchitis was more difficult to treat and a more serious disease than early tuberculosis in the lung. The tuberculosis patient was returned to productive employment more quickly, and claims for sickness benefit were reduced. The drugs used, though expensive, saved their cost many times over. Progress in chemical research continued at an ever-increasing pace, and it might be fairly claimed that the pharmaceutical industry held the key to the Health Service. With the emphasis shifting from the pharmacy to the laboratory, and because of the great importance of pharmaceutical research and modern drugs, the gulf between the professions was narrowing, and a stronger link than ever was being forged.

Printing Dispute Affects Chemists

A printing dispute, largely centred in London, is having unexpected effects on chemists. Little work is being done on the two weekly professional papers, the "Pharmaceutical Journal" and the "Chemist and Druggist," so that they are appearing in attenuated form. Branch secretaries are also having difficulty, as they cannot have the type for their notices set up, and some cannot get their tickets printed for social functions. This is particularly trying, as many events are scheduled for the next four weeks. Fortunately, however, there is no question of supplies of labels running out.

Trade Notes

ALLEN AND HANBURY'S IN QUEENSLAND

Allen and Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd. has recently obtained new premises at 49 Annerley road, South Brisbane. These premises are in course of being fitted out as a surgical and pharmaceutical showroom and offices for the newly established Queensland branch of the company, which will be opened officially in the near future.



Mr. J. M. Lyne

Manager of Queensland Branch

Mr. J. M. Lyne, formerly senior Queensland representative for the company, has been appointed Manager of the new branch of Allen and Hanburys (A'asia) Ltd. in Queensland. He is assisted by Mr. C. F. B. Andrew as representative and Mr. C. Matthews.

In N.S.W., Mr. F. C. Bridekirk, formerly the company's representative in the North Shore and South Coast areas, has been appointed Sales Manager for the State.

WARNER-LAMBERT LONG SERVICE AWARDS

American "Hamilton" gold watches, suitably engraved, were presented recently to staff members who had completed 25 years or more of meritorious service with Warner-Lambert by William B. Howard, Managing Director. The photograph shows presentation of the watch with letter of commendation by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll, President of Warner-Lambert, New York, to C. G. Maunsell, Factory Consultant, who started with the old Chamberlain Medicine Company as far back as 1911. Chamberlain was absorbed by William R. Warner and Richard Hudnut in 1930, which are the main units of the present Warner-Lambert Pty. Ltd., Sydney.



"Warner-Lambert Long Service Awards"

For the occasion, a dinner was given at the American National Club in Sydney, attended by the executive staff, as well as eight employees who had achieved 20 years of continuous service, including three Interstate representatives who came to Sydney especially to witness the presentation.

In addition to Mr. Maunsell, those in the photograph (L. to R.) are T. H. Petersen, Manager of Finishing Manufacture (1922); R. F. Cook, Shipping Manager (1915); C. E. Scott, Sales Administration (1922); H. W. Kay, Director-Secretary (1930); and Miss T. Burgess, Supervisor Finishing Manufacture (1928).

BUST OF LATE SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING UNVEILED

On March 12, the day after a memorial ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral, eminent men in the British medical world assembled at Chelsea (London) to honour the memory of Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, in his home town.

A bronze memorial bust was unveiled in the Town Hall on the anniversary of the famous scientist's death. In the same building, seven years ago, Sir Alexander had received the rare honour of being made a Freeman of the Borough. He lived in Chelsea for 34 years.

The ceremony was performed by his widow, Lady Fleming, after the bust had been presented to the Mayor of Chelsea by Mr. John A. Rodgers, Director of the British branch of Chas. Pfizer & Co. Inc. of New York, the world's largest producers of penicillin. The bust is by the sculptor Mr. Frank Kovacs, who was present.



Bronze bust of the late Sir Alexander Fleming, F.R.S.

Sir Harry Platt, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, paid a brief tribute to Fleming. Among other leading British scientists and medical men present were Sir Cecil Wakeley, Immediate Past President of the Royal College of Surgeons; Professor Robert Cruikshank and Professor C. Pannett, of the Wright-Fleming Institute of Microbiology; Professor Alex Haddow, of the Chester Beatty Research Institute; Sir Zachary Cope and Viscount Templewood. With Lady Fleming were her son, Dr. Robert Fleming, and Sir Alexander's brother, Mr. Robert Fleming.

Presenting the bust to the Mayor, Mr. Rodgers said that his company had had 15 years' association with Fleming. He was the "father" of the antibiotic industry. His contribution to medicine and to mankind could hardly be assessed.

"The mind boggles at figures which can only be astronomical," he said. "I would estimate that in the world today there are 350 million people who have at some time been treated with penicillin or the other antibiotics.

"It is impossible to say how many owe their lives to such treatment, but even assuming it is only one per cent., what other man in all our history can claim

to have saved three and a half millions of his fellow men?"

Speaking of the "vast horizons of new discoveries and new applications" opening up in the science of antibiotics, Mr. Rodgers said that they were now working to find a polio cure. "All this research, which may be of incalculable benefit to the human race, stems from the pioneer work of the man to whom we are paying tribute today and to Sir Howard Florey and his team at Oxford," he concluded.

FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE

In this illustration the photographer has "caught" Nyal General Manager, Mr. N. F. Leggatt, and executives Mr. W. Kerr and Mr. K. P. Symes, in the midst of a pleasant task—presenting watches to two 40-year



"Forty Years of Service"

employees as an indication of the company's appreciation of their loyal and continuous service.

The recipients, Miss K. Maher and Mr. L. Marsh, were described by Mr. Leggatt as "walking history books" of the company's history. When these two joined the organisation in 1916, the Australian Nyal Company was only six years old. In the intervening years they have watched the company's growth from a very small start to the position which it enjoys today in both the chemists' and consumers' minds. Mr. Leggatt concluded his short address on the note that he hoped both Miss Maher and Mr. Marsh had set a pattern of service which the numerous "25-Year Club" members would follow.

CHANGE OF AGENT

The Dormay Company Pty. Ltd., of 29 Reiby place, Sydney, has recently been appointed sole Australian agent for J. G. Ingram & Son Ltd., London India Rubber Works, Hackney Wick, London, E.9.

This company's products have been manufactured in England for over one hundred years, and buyers throughout the Commonwealth know when purchasing Ingram's goods they will receive only the best that tried and proved manufacturing processes can give. Quality is assured. The new agent will welcome inquiries.

The agent also has limited stocks to assist any chemist who might be placing an indent order.

TO STUDY NEW PHARMACEUTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Two top executives of F. H. Faulding and Co. Ltd. left Australia on March 16 to investigate latest developments overseas in pharmaceutical production, including antibiotics.

They are Mr. W. F. Scammell, assistant manager in New South Wales, and Mr. K. D. Johnson, assistant works manager in South Australia.



Mr. W. F. Scammell

Mr. K. D. Johnson

They will visit the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom and Europe.

While abroad they will inspect some of the world's leading laboratories and confer with leading pharmaceutical executives.

BLEAKLEY PHOTOGRAPHICS PTY. LTD.

Not so long ago Electronic Flash was confined to the professionals only. Now new fields have been opened by Multiblitz 8 for the amateurs. Multiblitz is completely reliable, embodying as it does years of research and experience. It is convenient to carry—the unit weighs only 5 lb. One charge of the battery is sufficient for 80-100 pictures. Multiblitz 8 is independent of mains supply current, or costly battery replacements. The flash duration is 1/800th sec. Charging time between flashes is 6 sec. It has a highlight output of 95 joules, sufficient for the most critical colour shots. Colour temperature is 5,600°, which is equal to sunlight.

Flash head incorporates on-and-off switch, open flash button and indicator neon. Access to battery is easy. Convenient right-angle co-axial plug on synchronisation cable. Foolproof plugs can only be fitted in correct manner.

Anybody from a novice to a top-line professional can use the Multiblitz 8, claimed to be the leading Electronic Flash Unit in no less than 64 countries.

When night falls, no photographer need put away his camera because there is insufficient light for a successful attempt. With the Multiblitz 8, the most striking results can be obtained at night. On a dull day, or on a day when brilliant sun casts heavy shadows, there again the Multiblitz 8 is the answer to these conditions.

This flash unit is attractive, too. The power pack is made in unbreakable, light grey metal. The reflector surface is completely enclosed and protected by a plastic cover. Everything is wonderfully compact.

Price, complete with battery charger, £36/12/6. Available from H. Bleakley Photographics Pty. Ltd., which has branches in all States.

EVANS MEDICAL AUSTRALIA (PTY.) LTD.



The accompanying illustration conveys an impression of the new premises occupied by the above company at 214 Graham street, Port Melbourne, S.C.7. New telephone numbers are MB 1810 and MJ 1817.

TUBEGAUZ DEMONSTRATION EVENING

The Shell Theatre, Sydney, was the scene of a very interesting get-together of the medical profession on the evening of March 5.

The Honourable Maurice O'Sullivan, then Minister for Health, was the guest of honour, and the audience consisted of Superintendents, Medical Officers and Staff Members of 40 hospitals and kindred organisations in the metropolitan area.

The principal event of the evening was the screening of the "Tubegauz" film, followed by a demonstration. A film on general surgery, showing the use of "Sponcal" cellulose sponge in the operating theatre, was of particular interest.

Sponcal is a Swedish preparation of cellulose, extremely absorbent and ideally suited for absorption of blood and mucus in the operating theatre. Rinsing in sterile water and squeezing prepares the "Sponcal" for immediate re-use. Sponcal can be sterilised or autoclaved, and, as demonstrated in the films, three or four small pieces are sufficient to cater for the requirements of a major operation.

This was the premiere showing of this film in Australia, and the Australian agent, A. A. Guthrie Pty. Ltd., is very enthusiastic about the "Sponcal" technique.

Several visitors requested demonstrations of special bandaging techniques with Tubegauz, the first radical change in bandaging practice for many years. They were surprised at the time saved and the neatness and efficiency of Tubegauz bandaging. The demonstrators effectively proved the saving of time and material cost.

HIGHER RATES OF SALES TAX

Amongst the sales tax increases announced in the House of Representatives at Canberra on March 14 by the Treasurer (Sir Arthur Fadden), the following are of interest to pharmacists:—

Goods on Which Rate is Increased from 16 2-5% to 25% Rate

Jewellery and imitation jewellery, pewter, cut-glass ware, serviette rings, book ends, book marks, jewel boxes, cigar or cigarette cases and lighters for cigarettes, cigars or pipes.

Fancy goods made wholly or principally of precious metals, ivory, amber, jet, coral, mother-of-pearl, natural shells, tortoise shell, jade, onyx, lapis lazuli, ebony, alabaster, marble, xylonite, bone, bakelite or other compositions.

Watches, watch chains and bands, straps and clasps for wristlet watches.

Fountain pens and propelling pencils (including ball-pointed pens and pencils) and stylographs, and parts and refills for those goods leads for propelling pencils.

Toilet and beauty preparations and materials as previously defined.

Powder compacts, powder puffs, powder sprays, powder bowls, lipstick containers and perfume sprays, safety razors and safety razor blades, shaving brushes.

Shaving sticks, shaving creams, shaving soaps, shaving tablets, styptic pencils, and liquids and other preparations for use before and after shaving, shaving sets containing any goods covered by the last two preceding items.

Toilet or dressing cases and toilet or dressing sets, including home hair waving sets, hair brushes, hair combs, eyebrow brushes, hand mirrors, clothes brushes, hat brushes, manicure and pedicure sets and pieces, dressing table sets and hair ties.

Cameras, photographic enlarging and reducing apparatus, photographs and photographic materials as previously defined.

Lantern, screen and camera slides.

Patentex cream, ortho-gynol cream, resurin tablets, Q.T. cream, kareen cream, agressit tablets, semori tablets, controids, condoms, goldpin pessaries, cervical caps and goods used for purposes similar to the purposes for which those goods are used.

The increased rates came into operation on March 15. Full details of the alterations were published in the daily press on March 15.

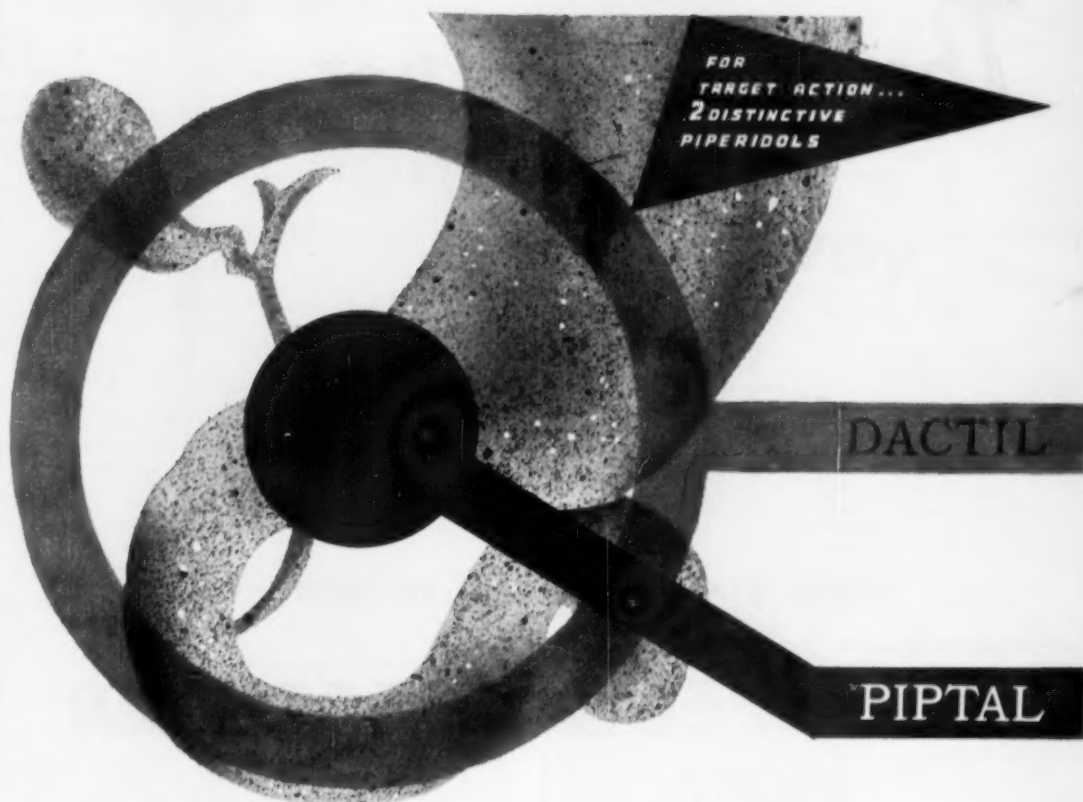
PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE

The 20 cards which will be issued shortly for the month of March, 1956, will deal with the following products:—

E:	53	Ethobral
H:	34	Hyason
M:	60	Monodral
M:	61	Myanesin Elixir
M:	62	Myanesin Tablets
M:	63	Mycasan (Gewo) Powder
M:	64	Mycasan Ointment (Gewo).
N:	58	Nov-umbrose (Barium Shadow Cream)
P:	150	Plexonal "Forte"
P:	151	Progenil
P:	152	Paminal Elixir
P:	153	Paminal Tablets
R:	30	Reazide
T:	69	Tronothane Cream
T:	70	Tronothane Jelly (Sterile)
T:	71	Thromboliquine
T:	72	Tyzine
T:	73	Tenserp
T:	74	Purified Tetanus Toxoid (Aluminium Phosphate Adsorbed)
V:	47	Vagantine (Compound MTB51).

Subscriptions (£3/3/-) to the P.P. Card Service for 1956 (including Index Book) are being received now. Renewals or new subscriptions, accompanied by cheque, should be addressed to The Manager, "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," 18-22 St. Francis street, Melbourne.

We have on hand a moderate supply of cards of 1955 (£3/3/- per set) for the assistance of new subscribers who wish to give their library of reference a 12 months' start. We regret the cards of earlier years—1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954—are now out of print.



visceral eutonic **DACTIL**

Relieves pain \pm spasm in the upper gastro-intestinal area within 10 minutes. Prompt action . . . prolonged control. Therapy is characterised by absence of side effects.

There are 50 mg. of Dactil and 16 mg. Phenobarbital in each **capsule**.

PACKS and PRICES

25 — 18/- each.
100 — 52/- each.
500 (Dispensing Pack) 220/- each.

cholinolytic **PIPTAL**

The second synthetic "piperidol" developed by Lakeside Laboratories is specific for peptic ulcer. Controls pain \pm spasm day and night. Therapy is characterised by absence of side effects.

There are 5 mg. of Piptal in each **tablet**.

PACKS and PRICES

25 — 13/- each.
50 — 22/- each.
500 (Dispensing Pack) 180/- each.

Manufactured in Australia for

LAKESIDE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

by

SIGMA

SIGMA COMPANY LIMITED MELBOURNE

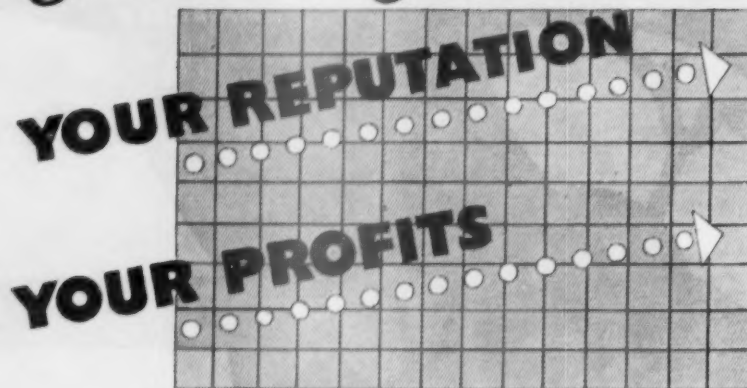
Interstate Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney.
Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.

Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide
Rumbles Ltd., Perth.

D.P.2

They rise together



when you stock and recommend

'ESKAMEL' & 'PRAGMATAR'



a unique double action treatment for
acne. Masks the lesions while the active
ingredients are taking effect.

Issued in specially lined 1-oz. tubes.

Retail price - 6/6d.



ideal for safe, effective control of dan-
druff, athlete's foot, and many of the
common skin disorders.

Issued in 1-oz. tubes.

Retail price - 5/6d.

showing a margin of 50% on cost

Buy in a combined M. & J. £10 parcel and get your extra 5%

MENLEY & JAMES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED (Incorporated in England)
CORNER DENISON & SPRING STREETS, NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.W.

for SMITH KLINE & FRENCH INTERNATIONAL CO., owner of the trade marks 'Eskamel' and 'Pragmatar'

PREMTSSA

GLAXO PENICILLIN: REDUCED PRICES

Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has notified reductions in the trade prices of Penicillin Glaxo and its preparations. The new trade prices, which come into operation on April 1, are as follows:—

Crystalline Penicillin Glaxo:

Vials	100,000 units	1/6 (no change)
	200,000 units	1/7 (no change)
	500,000 units	2/6
	1,000,000 units	3/3
	1,500,000 units	4/10
	2,000,000 units	6/2
	5,000,000 units	13/11

Mylipen:

Vials	1,500,000 units	6/6
	3,000,000 units	12/8

Seclophen:

Vials	400,000 units	2/6 (no change)
	1,500,000 units	6/-
	2,000,000 units	7/5
	4,000,000 units	14/-

In order to permit retail pharmacists to dispose without loss of stocks purchased before April 1, the new prices payable under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Acts and the new Retail Prices will not come into operation until May 1, 1956.

AYERST LABORATORIES

We are informed by Wyeth International Limited that Ayerst Laboratories Pty. Ltd. has been established in Australia under the directorship of Mr. E. S. Gregory. The company will be marketing its first ethically promoted preparation, Premarin.

To commence with, the Ayerst people have employed two representatives, Mr. A. B. Newsom in New South Wales and Mr. L. Treacey in Victoria. The efforts of these representatives will be supplemented with the usual office promotional activity, including direct mailing and sampling to the medical profession, and medical and pharmacy magazine advertising.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 19/3/56—

Size	Retail	Wholesale
	Chemists' Section: Additions	
	Scott & Bowne (Australasia) Limited.	
	Meggezones—	
	2/11 Adult	22/8 doz.
	2/9 Children	21/4 "
	2/11 Fruit Pastilles	22/8 "

General Section: Additions

	British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	
Economy	12/6	Menthoids, Dr. Mackenzie's 112/6 "
	Whitehall Pharmacal Company.	
Tube	4/-	Neelo 27/5 "

Chemists' Section: Alterations

	D.H.A.	
8 oz.	5/6	Bi-Tone—new formula 42/- "
6 oz.	5/6	Bi-Tone c Phenobarbitone 42/- "
	Baden P. Morris Pty. Ltd.	
		Modern Teats 7/3 "
	Parcel Advantage:	
	3 doz. lots	6/9 "
	6 doz. lots	6/6 "
	12 doz. lots	6/3 "
	H. C. Sleight Limited.	
4/6	Dr. Newell's Eye Drops	36/- "
	Soul Pattinson (Laboratories) Pty. Ltd.	
3/3	Carlisle Mineral Spring	
	Salts	
		28/- "
	Parcel Advantage:	
	3 doz. lots	27/- "
	6 doz. lots	26/- "

Owing to increase in the Sales Tax, the following articles have been altered in price—to take effect forthwith (notified 21/3/56).

General Section

Size	Retail	Wholesale
	Marigny Laboratories Pty. Ltd.—	
4 oz.	3/3	Marigny Brilliantine
4 oz.	3/3	Marigny Foam Shampoo
Tubes	3/3	Marigny Hair Vitalizer
	24/6	Marigny Lacquer Spray
4 oz.	4/9	Marigny Scurf and Dandruff Lotion
6 oz.	3/9	Marigny Smart Set
6 oz.	4/9	Marigny Smart Foam
Tube	4/-	Marigny Smart Sheen
4 oz.	3/3	Marigny Wave Set Lotion
	Raymond Mullis Pty. Ltd.—	
	8/3	Curleze Hair Waving Shampoo
	7/-	Cutipen—Self-contained Plastic Cuticle Pen
Refills	3/10	Cutipen—Self-contained Plastic Cuticle Pen
1/2 oz.	5/9	Devon Violets—Captive Heart (Hand-Painted Bottle) 37/6 doz.
1/2 oz.	2/3	Devon Violets (Hand-Painted Bottle)
1 oz.	12/3	Devon Violets (Hand-Painted Bottle)
3 oz.	20/-	Devon Violets (Hand-Painted Bottle)
7 oz.	37/6	Devon Violets (Hand-Painted Bottle)
No. 17	21/-	Devon Violets Flask
	5/6	Devon Violets Talc
	15/3	Devon Violets Soap—Captive Heart 100/- doz.
1/2 oz.	5/9	Fragrant Roses—Captive Heart (Hand-Painted Bottle) 37/6 doz.
1/2 oz.	8/3	Fragrant Roses (Hand-Painted Bottle) 54/- doz.
1 oz.	12/9	Flaroma Orange Blossom
	6/3	Lipcote
		Minit Curl 37/6 doz.
	8/3	Nutrinail
Refills	4/-	Nutrinail
	Riley-Williams Pty. Ltd.	
	2/9	Barbo Brushless Shave Cream 20/- doz.
	3/9	Colinated Foam Shampoo 26/6 doz.
Small	4/3	Crystolis Rapid 30/- doz.
Large	6/9	Crystolis Rapid 47/6 doz.
	3/6	Frostene
	6/6	Kintho 46/- doz.
	4/6	Orlex Compound 31/6 doz.
	2/9	Velmol 19/- doz.

Chemists' Section

	Bristol-Myers Co. Pty. Ltd.	
	3/3	Ingram Shaving Cream
Notified 22/3/56		
	Chemists' Section: Addition	
	Baden P. Morris Pty. Ltd.—Cannon Rubber Manufacturers Ltd.	
	1/6	Modern Nurser Teat 9/- doz.
	Parcel Advantage—	
	3 doz. lots	8/6 doz.
	6 doz. lots	8/3 doz.
	12 doz. lots	8/- doz.

Notified 27/2/56—

Additions: Chemists' Section

	Wyeth International Limited—	
Size	Retail	Wholesale
25's	5/6	Ethobral 44/- doz.
100's	17/6	Ethobral 140/- doz.
4 oz.	12/9	Streptomagma 102/- doz.

Change of Name

"Anacin Tablets with Codeine" has been changed to "Codanin Tablets."

Removal

"Mals Oul" Perfume and Cologne.

Student Activities

THE NATIONAL UNION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

Some Highlights of Congress 1956

It seems that we held our Congress this year at the right time, for had it been any later, we would have been in for rather a watery week. We read in the papers of the terrible floods in the Castlereagh district soon after our departure, and it set us wondering whether a certain cow with an unhappy knack of turning on taps had somehow got at the master switch! We hoped that Mr. Turner was able to make good his escape before the floods came, as we were quite sure his boat wasn't very floodworthy when we had finished with it.

The S.U.P.A. Committee showed admirable foresight in selecting the camp site, for as well as a wealth of natural beauty all around us (?) we had every facility for a successful camp. The sleeping accommodation was excellent, although most of us had little time to try it. Mealtimes were quite an experience, and Mr. and Mrs. Turner deserved the highest praise for their handling of the situation. Everyone was rostered to help with the serving of meals, and most people co-operated well. The washing up was a snare, too, but out of all evil comes good, for it was there that the famous Men's Chorus had its beginnings, under the careful guidance of Neil Steffenson.

The camp was well isolated, which was a distinct advantage, for we doubt if even the most tolerant neighbours would accept bagpipes at 2 a.m., let alone our vigorous "community" singing, without a murmur.

A memorable day was that spent at Jenolan, when we saw some of the most beautiful scenery in Australia. We do not recommend the road into the caves as a before-exam outing, and we doubt whether we fully appreciated the bus driver, who tried to give us a bit of "local colour" by pointing out scenes of previous mishaps—"Bus went over there last week—rolled over four times, too." Once inside the caves, however, we decided that it was definitely worth every minute. There seemed to be a bit of speculation as to just what makes a stalag-tight, or whether the stalag-will, or just-might!

Of the week spent in Sydney, it is hard to make any general statements, as we were scattered over the four corners of the city and suburbs, and everyone had their own plans for a good time. We were pleased to note, however, that one Sydneyite achieved her life-long ambition by playing "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" on the University Carillon! Our taste of the famous Sydney hospitality soon proved to us that all we had heard about it was quite true. We will always have happy memories of our 1956 Congress, and of the wonderful time given to us by our Sydney hosts and hostesses, and their long-suffering parents.

"Congress Oddities"

There were some unusual characters at Congress this year:—

The first was a giant who spent most of his time walking on his hands or standing in a hole which he had specially imported from his home State. (No names but he has a moustache.)

Secondly there was the boy who found it possible to sleep, sitting upright on one of the dining-hall wooden benches, during a Council session. (The only requirement claimed to be essential was three nights without any sleep.) One of "The Dead-End Kids" or had he just struck "Rockbottom"?

Also present were a group of characters called "Junior Something-or-Others." (Can't think of the right word at the moment.) This highly intellectual group

rushed madly from hut to hut collecting—or attempting to collect—bottle tops, match boxes, square pennies (sorry, thin dimes). They invaded the kitchen looking for Rice-bubbles (legitimate, of course), and even dragged the river, though not very far, for tadpoles. Whilst all this was going on they were emitting a disgusting noise and screaming about flying upside down.

(I know!!! "BIRDMEN," that's it.)

That gives an insight to the types who were at Congress '56. What will Point Lonsdale be like? In case anyone is still in doubt, that Vintage Monstrosity did complete its return trip to Melbourne, but thank goodness there was not an oil shortage en route.

—Sue Martin and Bob Maloney.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Report on Activities for January and February, 1956

Term is about to start, and during this week we welcome about 300 new students to the University. Orientation Week is a very busy and important week at the University, and once again S.U.P.A. has arranged several functions to enable freshers in pharmacy to become properly orientated. Letters were sent to both masters and apprentices, asking for three mornings off during the week to attend these functions, and they have been well attended. The programme is designed to introduce freshers to their lecturers and their student organisations, and what is even more important, to give them a brief insight into other aspects of University life.

On the Monday morning the Vice-Chancellor gave his address of welcome to all University students. Tuesday morning S.U.P.A. arranged for lecturers of the various teaching departments to give brief introductions to the courses, and also for S.U.P.A. and N.U.P.S.A. representatives to give brief outlines of the workings of each organisation. A symposium with Medicine was held on the Wednesday, and the topic, "Faith Healing," provided a very stimulating hour. This was followed by morning tea with the Pharmacy Department staff in the Mat. Med. Museum. It is unfortunate that pharmacy students cannot attend more of the Orientation Week activities and really become acquainted with the many different aspects of life within the University. However, by next week everyone should be ready to start the term proper.

Our Annual General Meeting will not be held until April 6, as second year does not start until March 26. Once again it is being combined with the Freshers' Welcome, and everyone is looking forward to a very enjoyable evening as was had last year.

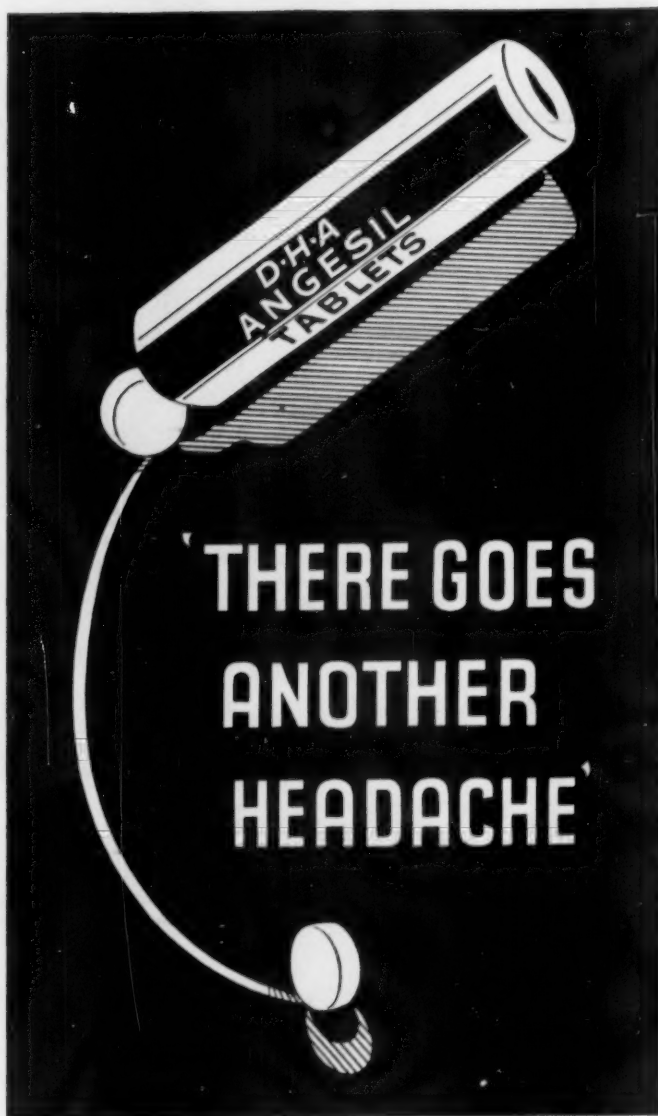
The pharmacy football team has just been equipped with football jerseys—and after much discussion (heated and otherwise) it was settled upon to have blue jerseys with "Sid's Kids" in red across the back.

But what of our activities during the vacation? The last two months have been far from quiet—rather S.U.P.A. has been kept on its toes. January saw the culmination of several months' work in the organisation of the Annual N.U.P.S.A. Congress at Castlereagh. No doubt everyone has read or heard the accounts by now, and we hope that everyone had a really enjoyable holiday. Sydneyites enjoyed meeting all the old faces again, and the many new ones amongst them, and we certainly enjoyed being able to return the kind hospitality we received in the other States in previous years.

And since Congress? Well, we haven't had to pay the fine for the certain South Australian who asked a policeman while travelling the wrong way in a one-way traffic street how to get to Sydney; but who knows?

In conclusion, we would like to offer our congratulations to Margaret Imrie and Gordon Brown, who have recently announced their engagement, and wish them every happiness for the future.

—Pat Roberts (National Publicity Officer), 29 Beatrice road, Dalkeith, W.A.



*... and not only another
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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

ROYAL AUSTRALIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

A notice appears in the Commonwealth Gazette of March 1, 1956, to the effect that **Captain H. Longden** is appointed from the Reserve of Officers and to be Captain, December 19, 1955, with Short Service Commission for a period of five years, and with regimental seniority and service for purposes of promotion effective from July 1, 1951.

PENSIONERS' MEDICAL SERVICES

Replying to a question by Senator Arnold in the Senate on February 28, Senator Cooper said he had seen members' reports concerning alleged malpractice by doctors in connection with the Pensioner Medical Service, but offences could not by any stretch of imagination be described as widespread.

Certain anomalies were unavoidable, and a few persons might take advantage of the wonderful Pensioner Medical Benefits Scheme. Accordingly there might be some malpractice. The Minister for Health has stated that strong action would be taken against persons who attempted to make something for themselves out of the scheme.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

A preliminary announcement has been made to the effect that the next meeting of the A.N.Z.A.A.S. will be held in Dunedin from January 16 to 23, 1957.

This will be the first meeting held in New Zealand since the 1937 meeting at Auckland.

Mr. R. A. Anderson, B.Sc., A.U.A., Pharmaceutical Department of the University of Adelaide, has been appointed Section "O" President. Mr. I. C. Edmundson, 20 Lisburn avenue, Dunedin, S.W.I., New Zealand, is the Section Secretary.

The notice states that besides science sessions for the presentation of individual papers, it is hoped to invite particular persons to contribute to selected symposia. Suggestions for subjects are being sought. Those already suggested are—

- (a) Parenteral selection.
- (b) Eye-drops.

RECORD U.K. DRUG EXPORTS

Exports of drugs from the U.K. in 1955 reached the record figure of £35.9 million, an increase of more than 10 per cent. on the 1954 figure.

Australia was the principal customer, taking £4 million worth, and India the next largest with £3 million. Burma, Pakistan, Nigeria, Egypt, New Zealand, South Africa and Eire each took between £1 million and £2 million.

A record within a record were the exports to the U.S., which, at £664,000, were £372,000 higher than in 1954. The figure for Canada was £612,000.

The Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry attributes the export successes to constant laboratory research, and points out that a substantial proportion of the increased sales abroad was accounted for by the

newer antibiotics, histaminics, synthetic anti-malarials, insulin, vitamins, aspirin and various proprietary medicines.

Exports of sulphonamides in bulk rose from £740,000 to £1,026,000.

KODAK PRIZE WINNERS 1955: CORRECTION

After the pages for our issue of February 29 had been closed for press, an unfortunate switch of illustration blocks within the establishment of our printer resulted in the photograph of a Victorian student being placed by mistake amongst the group of Kodak Prize Winners on page 135 of our February issue.

The correct photograph of Mr. Edgar Small, who shared the Kodak No. 1 Prize in N.S.W. with Mr. Peter Muir, is now published with this paragraph.



Mr. Edgar Small (N.S.W.)

NATIONAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Termination of Doctor's Pensioner Medical Service Agreement

(Extract from the Commonwealth Gazette, February 9, 1956.)

I, Donald Alastair Cameron, the Minister of State for Health, hereby give notice, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of Section 134a of the National Health Act 1953-1955, that I have this day terminated the operation of the pensioner medical service agreement with Cyril Edward Powell, of "Dysart," via Clermont, medical practitioner, under section 33 of that Act.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1956.

DONALD A. CAMERON,
Minister of State for Health.

REPRIMAND OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER

(Extract from Commonwealth Gazette, February 9, 1956.)

National Health Act 1953-1955

PART IV.—PENSIONER MEDICAL SERVICE Reprimand of Medical Practitioner

I, Donald Alastair Cameron, the Minister of State for Health, hereby give notice, in pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 134a of the National Health Act 1953-1955, that I have this day reprimanded Geoffrey Edwin Lamport Marshall, of Albion road, Windsor, medical practitioner, following investigation and report by the Medical Services Committee of Inquiry for the State of Queensland, established under section 110 of the National Health Act 1953, concerning the conduct of the

COMMONWEALTH—Continued

aforsaid medical practitioner in relation to his provision of medical services for pensioners and their dependants under Part IV of the National Health Act 1953-1955, or under an arrangement made by the Director-General of Health under section 7 of the National Health Service Act 1948-1949 and the National Health (Medical Service to Pensioners) Regulations.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1956.

DONALD A. CAMERON,
Minister of State for Health.

FLYING MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE BUSH CHURCH AID SOCIETY

The Flying Medical Service of the Bush Church Aid Society submitted an announcement for inclusion in this month's Journal calling for the services of a qualified pharmaceutical chemist. It was stipulated that applicants should approach the work in the spirit of Christian service. We were advised by the relieving chemist that the chemist at Ceduna was not very well and a qualified chemist was urgently needed there.

Our correspondent stated that the Flying Medical Service is doing splendid work in Ceduna and the surrounding district, which covers an area of about 100,000 square miles (about the size of Victoria), including other centres which are under its jurisdiction.

The medical officer flies north as far as Coober Pedy, across the border into Western Australia. Going west the nearest chemist is 800 miles away. There are two doctors, a well equipped hospital and two air pilots at Ceduna, from which centre they visit many distant settlements.

There seemed to be an opportunity here for a pharmaceutical chemist desirous of giving this type of service to take up work which could be highly interesting.

Just as we were closing for press, we received word that the position had been filled. Consequently, it became unnecessary to publish the advertisement.

PROBLEMS OF AN EXAMINER

I should like to be a nice examiner, but I don't know how.

Candidates don't always give fluent and accurate answers in vivas, and they have to be helped along somehow. They don't like this; the bad ones are apt to be suspicious.

Of course, the examiner can change the subject, but even the dimmest candidate gets increasingly uncomfortable when the eighth topic is reached in seven minutes, and he goes out muttering, "They never gave me time to think about anything."

The other extreme is also painful for all concerned: I have met candidates who were apparently willing to be silent sine die, but I have never had the nerve to keep quiet after putting one or two questions and see whether silence can be made to last for a whole fifteen minutes. So there is nothing for it but to ease things along on the middle path. Should I tell the candidate when he is wrong? How it demoralises the already nerve-wracked. Should I encourage his ideas? ("The damn swine led me right up the garden path.")

I used to think that the only thing that really mattered was to be kind and friendly, and I hope that over the years I have schooled myself to consistent amiability. But now one of my students has come back from an oral examination by an examiner whose graciousness I have always admired. Evidently my student had been off form; some of his inadequacies had been revealed to him, and he was almost in tears about it. "You know, sir, they were so nice about it. That's what I couldn't bear."—"The Lancet."

DRUG ADDICTION IN U.S.

According to "Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs," Bureau of Narcotics publication, the estimated total number of narcotic addicts in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1954, was between 50,000 and 60,000 thousand, or an incidence of about 1 in 3,000 of the population. Estimates reflect that 77.83 per cent. used heroin, 9.81 per cent. morphine, 1.47 per cent. used opium, 6.3 per cent. used synthetic drugs, and 4.52 per cent. and 0.07 per cent. were reported as using marijuana and cocaine respectively.

During 1954 the Commissioner of Narcotics furnished licensing boards in the several states with information in 167 cases wherein licensed physicians, dentists, veterinarians, osteopaths, chiropodists, pharmacists, or nurses had been convicted of violations of the Federal narcotic drug laws, or had been reported by investigating officers as being addicted to narcotic drugs.—From "Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association—Practical Pharmacy Edition."

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VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ5161).

Mr. A. C. Rogers, of Toorak, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. J. F. Baird has a permanent position with Mr. I. E. Jacob, Richmond.

Mr. C. H. Simpson, Prahran, has appointed Mr. S. Anderson as his Manager.

Miss E. Kevac has accepted a position with Mr. R. McN. Decker, Centreway, Melbourne.

Mrs. R. Baer has opened The Westbreen Pharmacy, Pascoe Vale, with Mr. R. J. Tighe as Manager.

Mr. K. Brammer has been appointed Manager for Mr. G. I. Oliver's Pharmacy, 309 Bay street, Nth. Brighton.

Mr. K. R. Hall has been appointed Manager for Mr. W. J. Langtry, Moonee Ponds.

Mr. C. H. Crowther advised that his son, Mr. T. H. Crowther, has accepted an appointment with Sigma. His position has been filled by Mr. L. Hart.

Mr. J. M. Shaw has been appointed Manager for Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hayes' Pharmacy, 144 Burgundy street, Heidelberg.

Mr. D. P. A. Mayson advised having closed his Pharmacy at Geelong. He has opened a new pharmacy at Anzac Avenue, Seymour.

Messrs. A. K. Lloyd and A. E. Bell, trading as Pardey & Co., have opened a branch pharmacy in Moorabool street, Geelong, in the premises of Bright & Hitchcock. Miss J. Bell will be in charge.

Mr. W. C. Branchett has returned from Thursday Island, and has been appointed Manager of The Crystal Pharmacy, Petersham, New South Wales.

New Pharmacies

Mrs. R. Baer, Westbreen Pharmacy, 24B Pascoe street, Pascoe Vale.

Mr. W. E. M. Craig, 105 Springvale road, Springvale.

Mr. D. P. A. Mayson, Anzac avenue, Seymour.

Messrs. A. K. Lloyd and A. E. Bell, Bright & Hitchcock's Building, Geelong.

Transfers

Mr. M. Gandolfo has purchased Mr. V. G. Morrison, Jnr.'s Pharmacy at Surrey Hills.

Mr. R. G. Matson has purchased Mr. G. W. Siebler's Pharmacy at Abbotsford.

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: MARCH LIST

Reliever	Pharmacy
Adamson, Miss L. . .	L. W. P. Gribble, Shepparton
Ayacough, A. L. . .	Taylor & Taylor, Ballarat
Anderson, F.	J. E. Clementson, East Preston
Barker, J. K.	Miss A. M. Fisher, Tallangatta
Brennan, R. C. . . .	Mrs. H. A. Barker, Macleod
Broome, Miss J. . . .	S. Jones, Camperdown
Borowski, R.	Moorhead's Pharmacy, N. Melb.
	G. E. Gorey, Ascot Vale
	G. Mitchell, Chelsea
	F. F. Cartwright, Charlton
	P. Barnett, Myrtleford
	A. E. Jaggs, Moorabbin
	E. L. Fisher, Melbourne
	C. P. Martin, Box Hill
	U.F.S. Dispensary, Kew

Reliever

Cappadona, J. A. . . .
Cohen, E.
Davies, N. G.

Cunningham, A. F. . .
Everett, C. D.

Flint, R. T.
Fraser, Miss
Gor, M.

Gurry, L. F.
Hammond, Miss . . .
Harper, H.
Harty, K.

Hawksley, R. T. . . .
Jonas, I.
Jones, Miss
Hermiston, Mrs. . . .
Gorr, Mrs. E. B. . . .
Kulpa, D. M.
Kevac, Miss E.
Lipa, E.
Maskell, Miss I. . . .
Mitchell, J. E.
Murray, Mrs. J. . . .
McDonald, Miss D. M.
O'Callaghan, T. P. . .

O'Donnell, B. D. . . .
Oscar, G.

Paxton, Mrs.
Powell, J.
Sanderson, Miss J. . .
Sevastos, J.
Schwarz, S.

Sheffield, D. H. . . .
Stredwick, R. E. . . .

Thompson, Miss I. R.

Pharmacy

G. C. Hoffman, Melbourne
U.F.S. Dispensary, Brunswick
Bannon's Pharmacy, Footscray
E. A. Lansdown, Essendon
A. H. Mansell, Glenferrie
J. D. Kenna, Albury, N.S.W.
J. G. Downes, Beechworth
Bangs & Hoyle, Prahran
E. C. Bradley, Footscray
K. B. Munnerley, Collingwood
H. Edmonston, Murrumbena
G. Hutcheson, Kyabram
W. J. Langtry, Coburg
J. A. Ware, Seymour
G. E. Gray, Swan Hill
J. R. Chandler, E. Brunswick
A. N. Dean, Hawthorn
A. E. Moore, Hampton
Eye and Ear Hospital, E. Melb.
P. M. Balding, Mansfield
Mrs. J. V. Cohen, Malvern
R. B. Lumley, Windsor
Centreway Pharmacy, Melb.
C. M. Pleasance, Prahran
Miss F. Smalley, Armadale
J. C. Boyd, Ringwood
Miss M. J. Dear, Prahran
C. Lelean, Daylesford
E. Hynes, Colac
Lord's Pharmacy, Yarram
T. P. Keogh, Tallangatta
A. W. Ryan, Middle Park
Mrs. M. S. Allsop, Elwood
W. H. Clarkson, Brunswick
Miss E. C. Thompson, Thornb'y
Manchester Pharmacy, Melb.
Nocol Pharmacy, Melbourne
D. Williams, Pascoe Vale
J. C. McLennan, Benalla
M. Kirsner, Melbourne
Miss E. Rose, Yallourn
F. J. Deakin, Minyip
J. W. Pollock, Alexandra
T. Linton, Dunolly
F. A. Guenther, Numurkah
Wimmera Hospital, Horsham
J. W. Dammary, N. Brighton
Mrs. M. E. Hylston, E. Bentl'gh

FINED FOR OBTAINING PETHIDINE UNDER FALSE REPRESENTATION

Allan John Christie, of North Balwyn, appeared before the Box Hill Court on February 23, and was fined £50 with £4/4/- costs, in default distress, on a charge of having obtained a prescription for Pethidine by false representation.

Evidence given by Detective Kyte-Powell indicated that Christie, who had earlier been discharged from Royal Park apparently cured of addiction, had since been treated by a number of doctors to whom he complained of symptoms which suggested he was suffering from renal colic. The doctors examined Christie, and believing him to be genuine gave injections of Pethidine to ease his sufferings.

It was stated that although Christie told lies to the doctors this did not constitute breakage of the law. In one case he asked a doctor to write a prescription under the National Health Act for 25 Pethidine tablets, and in so doing committed a breach of the Poison Act.

VICTORIA—Continued

VISIT OF GLAXO CHAIRMAN

Sir Harry Jephcott, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.P.S., Chairman of Directors of Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., London, has been visiting the Australian Branch Offices of the company during the month. On his present visit to Australia, Sir Harry is accompanied by Lady Jephcott, who, like her husband is a pharmaceutical chemist.

Arrangements were made for an inspection of the Port Fairy factory of the company on March 27, and for this purpose the party travelled by special train.

The inspection took place after we had closed for press for our March issue. We shall be able to give fuller information in our April issue.

CHEMIST-ARTIST IN FIJI

Mr. Alfred Stone, former Scotch College student, now living in Suva, Fiji, has just finished a painting which will be hung in the Imperial Memorial Gallery, London. His subject was the Albert Park Cricket Ground, Suva. The painting will be hung in the gallery with paintings of cricket grounds from all British Colonies.

It was commissioned by the Marylebone Cricket Club.

Mr. Alfred Stone, son of Mr. Fred Stone, of Bay street, Brighton, and his artist wife, Alice, is a pharmacist by qualification, but an artist by inclination. He studied under the late Max Meldrum for five years.

Mr. Stone has painted a portrait of the Governor of Fiji, and he has formed an Arts Club in Suva.

R.S.L. AND VICTORIAN CHEMISTS' SUB-BRANCH

Mr. Leslie B. Allen was reappointed President of the Victorian Chemists' Sub-Branch of the R.S.S. & A.I.L.A. at the annual meeting held at the College of Pharmacy in February.

Mr. A. N. Dean and Mr. D. Kinear were reappointed to the offices of Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

The two Vice-Presidents, Mr. R. Holdsworth and Mr. F. Wittman, were both reappointed.

Committeemen appointed were Messrs. R. Borowski, H. Henshall, R. Kyatt, C. McLeod, D. Mulcahy, K. Roberts and Colonel T. Gay.

The sub-branch will hold its Anzac dinner at the Danish Club on April 23. Further particulars can be obtained from Norman Dean, Secretary, or other members of the committee.

CLAIM AGAINST COLLEGE

The need for protection by insurance against claims falling within the category of public risk has again been emphasised by the issue of a Supreme Court writ by a student against the Royal Melbourne Technical College.

The student, John Patrick Critty, of Hawthorn, is claiming £8000 damages for injuries he alleges he received when he fell on a slippery floor during studies. He claims that college authorities were responsible for the dangerously slippery state of the floor, which resulted in him breaking a leg and thigh, which left him with a permanent disability.

P.D.L. is able to arrange insurance cover against this class of risk. For some years past the Directors of P.D.L. have recommended all members to insure themselves against possible claims under this heading.

NEW MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL

Mr. John Rudelhoff Oxley, who took his seat as a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria for the first time this month, qualified at the Victorian final examination in December, 1927. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. J. W. Nobbs, of

Footscray. His secondary education was gained at Pulteney Grammar School, South Australia.

After serving for a period as manager of the pharmacy in the estate of the late Nathaniel Corson at Port Fairy, Mr. Oxley purchased a business at Berrigan, N.S.W., which he conducted from 1930 until 1944. Returning to Victoria at that time, he bought a phar-



Mr. John R. Oxley

macy at Balaclava, and in 1950 transferred to his present pharmacy at Bentleigh.

Mr. Oxley has been an enthusiastic leader in the work of the Discussion Group, having been its first President from 1953 to 1955.

In welcoming Mr. Oxley at the March meeting of the Council, the President of the Society (Mr. Eric Scott) said much was expected of him. Mr. Oxley countered by saying that if he could emulate the example of his predecessor (Mr. I. J. Thompson) he thought all would be satisfied.

Mrs. Oxley (formerly Miss Bulleid) is also a qualified chemist, having passed through the Victorian College of Pharmacy after serving her apprenticeship with Mr. A. J. Bach, of Essendon. They have two sons, the elder of whom is engaged in engineering. The younger son is training at the Royal Military College, Duntroon.

BON VOYAGE TO MR. AND MRS. A. G. DAVIS

For some years there has been a regular procession of overseas tourists from the ranks of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Davis, who embarked on their overseas tour by the "Himalaya" on March 28, will cover Great Britain and some of the European countries, and in doing so will follow in the wake of Mr. Gavin Williams, Mr. Leonard Long, Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. Ivan Thompson.

A very pleasant evening was held in one of the private dining halls at Union House, University of Melbourne, on the evening of March 19 to wish Mr. and Mrs. Davis a good trip and a safe return. At the conclusion of the dinner, Mr. J. R. Oxley, the newly-elected member of the Council, was entrusted with the proposition of the toast to the guests of honour.

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OPIS/PP.

VICTORIA—Continued

On rising, Mr. Oxley remarked that throughout the evening he had been sitting next to another "perfect wife" (Mrs. Davis), and she had informed him that she considered him a "perfect husband." (Laughter.) It was a most pleasurable occasion for him to propose, on behalf of those assembled, a toast wishing bon voyage to Mr. and Mrs. Davis—or to make it a little less formal—to Bert Davis and his lady on their forthcoming trip overseas.

It was delightful to foregather on occasions such as this in a friendly atmosphere and have a little round table talk with one another, and particularly to enjoy the company of people of the calibre of Bert Davis and his wife. They were people who had not lost the common touch. In Bert Davis they had a successful business man, a man who had risen high in pharmaceutical spheres, who had risen to high office also as a citizen, having been Mayor of Preston and having accepted quite a number of other important civil duties. He had been supported by a very worthy wife—a man could not occupy those positions with success unless he had a wife who was a very helpful helpmate. They admired him for the way he had taken such an active part in the affairs of pharmacy and in other spheres. But they admired Bert and Mrs. Davis most for the fact that they were the same now as they had always been, and had not been spoiled by any success. They were helpful to any friends they could help, and during his pharmaceutical career it had been a pleasure and privilege at all times to be in contact with Bert Davis.

Because he was new to these proceedings did not mean that he lacked any sincerity in his approach to the toast. All present—in fact the whole of the pharmaceutical profession—wished Mr. and Mrs. Davis a most enjoyable trip, that they would have a delightful holiday (which they had certainly deserved), that they would forget their business worries, and in due course return fully rejuvenated, knowing that those now wishing them farewell would be looking forward to seeing them back once again.

At this stage Mr. Oxley handed the toast to the Chairman (Mr. Eric Scott, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria), who remarked that his role in the proceedings was a very quiet and unostentatious one. It was simply to hand some mementos of the occasion to Mr. and Mrs. Davis—to Bert a leather folder that would hold his passport, photo and other papers inseparable from travel, and to Mrs. Davis a mohair rug. The members of the Council wished Mr. and Mrs. Davis the very best of health and a happy time whilst they were away. In ten months' time they would come back very tired and "broke," but with memories which they would never lose.

Mr. Oxley then gave the toast, which was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Davis, in reply, said he and his wife were very thrilled with this evening's function. Actually he had tried to just sneak away without anybody knowing, but he had to come into the open at the Council meeting by applying for leave of absence. They were both very happy to be present. His years of service on the Council of the Society had been happy and enjoyable, and this night was certainly in keeping with his earlier experiences.

Mr. Davis then recounted how his membership of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works had on one occasion led him into an embarrassing misunderstanding of a customer's request at the counter for assistance with her "water works." His intended professional efforts were hastily abandoned when it was brought out in the course of questioning that it was an aspect of the public utility that was at fault—the pipes had rusted! (Laughter.)

His wife and he were certainly looking forward very keenly to this trip—she would really enjoy going

through the castle and cathedrals. They both appreciated very much the night that had been given to them. He liked being a member of the Council of the Society, and he hoped he would be able to continue that association for a long time. All members of the Council tried to do their little bit for pharmacy, and he hoped to continue doing his part for some time to come.

Enjoyment of the evening was enhanced by the musical items presented by Mr. Alan Eddy (accompanied by his wife), and this circumstance brought from Mr. Davis a sincere tribute to their artistic ability and the pleasure he had derived from all the items given. He said it seemed almost as though they knew his favourites and had served them up specially for this occasion. They were, in fact, the songs he would like to be able to sing.

After expressing thanks for the travelling gifts that had been handed to Mrs. Davis and himself, Mr. Davis said he felt sure his wife would fully endorse his saying that they wished to thank everybody present for the wonderful night that had been given to them.

On being asked by the Chairman whether she would like to say a few words, Mrs. Davis "stole the show" by saying it had been a wonderful evening. She had enjoyed herself very much indeed, and would like to thank all present for the beautiful rug that had been given to her. It was the sort of rug she had always wanted, matching in warmth the warmth of this evening. Whatever they encountered overseas, they would carry with them very happy memories of this beautiful room and of all their kind friends assembled. She thanked them all very much.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Eric Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Iliffe, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Morison, Mr. L. Long and his mother, Mrs. R. Long, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. A. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Oxley, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Kent and Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Allen.

"Auld Lang Syne" at 10.30 p.m. brought to a close a very happy evening.

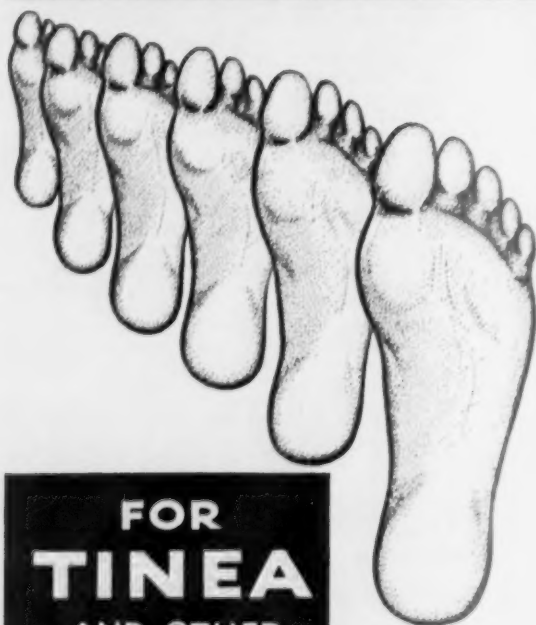
HEALTH (PROPRIETARY MEDICINES) ACT 1942

Additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines

The following additions to the Register of Proprietary Medicines were published in accordance with the provisions of the Health (Proprietary Medicines) Act, 1942, Section 8, in the Government Gazette on December 21, 1955.

Distinctive Name of Proprietary Medicine	Serial No.	Date of Regn.
Alexander's Bronchitis Mixture	4765	7/12/55
Ambrodyl Kapseals	4840	7/12/55
Amidorm	4806	7/12/55
Amino-Acridine Tablets	4762	7/12/55
Analese Sunburn Lotion	4821	7/12/55
Appleton's Corn Remover	4809	7/12/55
Atkin's Vitamin B Complex Fort	4810	7/12/55
"Avlon" brand of Pethidine Hydrochloride with Hyoscine	4870	7/12/55
"Avlon" brand of Phemitone B.P.	4869	7/12/55
Avodex	4808	7/12/55
Baby Cough Syrup	4887	7/12/55
Bactylan Granules	4771	7/12/55
Bactylan Tablets	4772	7/12/55
Barboestryl	4773	7/12/55
Benzyl Anaesthetic Sunburn Cream	4833	7/12/55
Bethal Tablets	4895	7/12/55
Birmingham Anaesthetic Lotion	4770	7/12/55
Bray's Sunburn Lotion	4828	7/12/55
Bronchitis Mixture	4832	7/12/55
Burn Lotion	4823	7/12/55

INDEX



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Carbo-Yoghourt Capsules	4878	7/12/55
Carnation Callus Caps	4856	7/12/55
Carnation Corn Caps	4802	7/12/55
Charkaloin Granules	4879	7/12/55
Codelcortone	4874	7/12/55
Cold (Anti-Catarrhal) Vaccine Glaxo	4883	7/12/55
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Coramine-Adenosine Liquid	4861	7/12/55
Coramine-Adenosine Tablets	4862	7/12/55
Coramine Ampoules	4857	7/12/55
Coramine Liquid	4858	7/12/55
Coramine Tablets	4859	7/12/55
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Cortisyl Ophthalmic Ointment	4775	7/12/55
Cortisyl Suspension	4776	7/12/55
Cortisyl Tablets	4777	7/12/55
Cough Elixir	4763	7/12/55
Deltacortone	4875	7/12/55
Diagnex	4788	7/12/55
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Florinef	4789	7/12/55
Fludocortone Topical Lotion ..	4872	7/12/55
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Gargolene	4822	7/12/55
Gaunson's Bronchitis Mixture ..	4766	7/12/55
Glosso-Sterandryl	4780	7/12/55
Glucamax	4839	7/12/55
Graneodin Lozenges	4790	7/12/55
Graneodin Ointment	4791	7/12/55
Gromidin Tablets	4797	7/12/55
Heilbronn's Bronchitis Mixture ..	4758	7/12/55
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Hydrocortisyl Eye Ointment ..	4782	7/12/55
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iv The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, March 30, 1956

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Piccaninny Cough Syrup	4825	7/12/55
Piccaninny Tonic	4826	7/12/55
Piperazine Worm Syrup	4888	7/12/55
Pro-Col.	4803	7/12/55
Proloid $\frac{1}{2}$ grain	4818	7/12/55
Proloid 1 grain	4819	7/12/55
Pronestyl	4792	7/12/55
Pruvagol Cream	4800	7/12/55
Pruvagol Pessaries	4801	7/12/55
Pruvoral Pastilles	4836	7/12/55
Quinolor Ointment	4793	7/12/55
Rabellon	4866	7/12/55
Raudixin	4794	7/12/55
Rauwidrine	4886	7/12/55
Rauwolfia-Andrew's	4873	7/12/55
Recintol Ointment	4894	7/12/55
Reeve's Household Ointment	4881	7/12/55
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Spigelman's Special Vitamin Adjunct Treatment	4815	7/12/55
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Sutcliffe's Marvel Vitamin Tonic Syrup Ephedramie No. 1	4811	7/12/55
Tedral	4820	7/12/55
Thar's Ingesta Tablets	4889	7/12/55
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Topatar Cream	4761	7/12/55
Tracinets	4876	7/12/55
"Trilene" brand of Trichloroethylene	4871	7/12/55
Tromax Acriflavine Solution	4845	7/12/55
Tromax Boracic Ointment	4846	7/12/55
Tromax Carbonate of Magnesia (Light)	4847	7/12/55
Tromax Glauber's Salts	4848	7/12/55
Tromax Mercurochrome Solution	4849	7/12/55
Tromax Milk of Magnesia	4850	7/12/55
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Vicks Wild Cherry Cough Drops	4867	7/12/55
Vita-Glucose Tablets	4804	7/12/55
Vitaminol Ampoules	4891	7/12/55
Vitane B	4760	7/12/55
Vitonic Tablets	4757	7/12/55
Ward's Honey and Irish Moss	4824	7/12/55
Wood's Cough Mixture	4759	7/12/55

No. 1.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BUTTURINI U. Treatment of Dupuytren's contracture with a-tocopheryl acetate. *Minerva. Med.* **41**, 1235-7 (1950).

Of 6 cases with Dupuytren's contracture, 5 had completely favourable results with resolution of the fibrosclerotic process, and 1 case had partial improvement. Treatment consisted of oral administration of 100 to 300 mg. tocopherol daily for 3 to 6 months or longer.

deGRACIANSKY P. and BOULLE S. Treatment of sclerous hypodermatitis of the legs with tocopherol. *Bull. soc. franc. dermatol. syphilig.* **57**, 213-4 (1950).

Ten of 13 patients treated with vitamin E, 300 mg. of tocopherol daily for 60 to 100 days, were definitely improved. Collagenous infiltration stopped, ulcers healed, pliability of the skin and subcutaneous structures returned, and adhesions disappeared. Improvement usually occurred by the 15th day, but in some patients 4 to 6 weeks were required. Oral administration was preferred because intramuscular injection induced undesirable local reactions.

KESSLER M. M. Vitamin E therapy in treatment of myopathies. *J. Med. Soc. New Jersey* **48**, 164-5 (1951).

Traumatic myositis (22 cases) yielded most satisfactory results. Improvement occurred within one or two days. Treatment consisted of vitamin E applied topically with or without diathermy. Tenosynovitis (3 cases) also showed improvement in three days. Acute cases of bursitis (3 cases) showed prompt reduction of swelling and increased range of motion. Fibromyositis (28 cases) was favourably influenced by tocopherol treatment; spasm and pain were reduced, and also time lost from work was about halved compared with results of conventional treatments. Patients with arthritis (5 cases) and sciatica (2 cases) were also benefited. Subsequent experience with vitamin E indicated that oral administration plus topical application was superior to topical treatment alone.

CRANE J. E. Treatment of multiple sclerosis with fat-soluble vitamins, animal fat and ammonium chloride. *Conn. State Med. J.* **14**, 40-1 (1950).

Administration of 200 mg. tocopherols daily, in addition to other fat-soluble vitamins and fat supplements, markedly improved the condition of 18 of 24 patients with multiple sclerosis. Five patients showed no improvement, and one became worse.

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 (Branch Secretary, F. W. Avenell.)

VICTORIA—Continued

DISCUSSION GROUP

The first meeting of the Discussion Group for 1956 was held at the College of Pharmacy in February, with the President, Mr. Geoff Treleaven, in the chair. The lecture given by Dr. P. L. Bazeley on the Salk Vaccine was most interesting and informative, and Dr. Bazeley answered many questions from an overflow audience.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Bazeley by Mr. Leonard Long, a Past President of the Pharmaceutical Society, supported by Mr. John Oxley, the Past President of the Discussion Group, on behalf of those present.

March Meeting

A very successful meeting was conducted at the College of Pharmacy on March 14. The speakers, Mr. N. C. Manning and Mr. Geoff Treleaven, were introduced and welcomed by Mr. Leete, Secretary of the Group. The subjects were the B.P. Addendum 1955 and the A.P.F.

Mr. Manning gave a most enlightening account of the additions to B.P. 1953, and a summary of these was given to all those present. He classified the drugs according to their therapeutic effect as follows:—

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Hormones

- Corticotrophin (Inj.).
- Cortisone Acetate (Inj., Tab.).
- Insulin Zinc Suspension.
- Insulin Zinc Suspension (Amorphous).
- Insulin Zinc Suspension (Crystalline).

Antihormone or Hormone Antagonist

Antithyroid

- Carbimazole (Tab.).

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM

Haematinic

- Ferrous Gluconate (Tab.).

Anticoagulants

- Phenindione (Tab.).
- Dextran Sulphate (Inj.).

URINOGENITAL SYSTEM

Diuretic

- Mersalyl Acid (Inj.).

NERVOUS SYSTEM

Stimulant

- Methylamphetamine Hydrochloride (Inj., Tab.).

Morphine Antagonist

- Nalorphine Hydrobromide (Inj.).

Depressant

Anticonvulsant

- Primidone (Tab.).

Relaxants

- Gallamine Triethiodide (Inj.).
- Hexamethonium Tartrate (Inj., Tab.).
- Suxamethonium Chloride (Inj.).

Anaesthetic (Local)

- Lignocaine Hydrochloride (2 x Inj.).

Analgesics

- Soluble Aspirin Tablets.
- Phenylbutazone.

ANTIINFESTIVES

Antimarials

- Chloroquine Phosphate (Tab.).
- Chloroquine Sulphate (Tab.).

Anthelmintic

Antifilarial

- Diethylcarbamazine Citrate (Tab.).

ANTIINFECTIVES

Antimicrobials

- Isoniazid (Tab.).
- Oxytetracycline Dihydrate (Tab.).
- Oxytetracycline Hydrochloride.

DIAGNOSTIC SUBSTANCE

Radio-opaque substance

Iopanoic Acid.

Tablets of substances described in the B.P. 1953

Tablets of Amphetamine Sulphate.
Tablets of Carbarsone.
Tablets of Di-iodohydroxyquinoline.
Tablets of Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
Tablets of Morphine Sulphate.
Tablets of Pentobarbitone Sodium.
Tablets of Quinidine Sulphate.

Mr. Manning briefly referred to the action of the different drugs. There is a preponderance of new drugs acting on the nervous system.

A drug may stimulate cells. Important cells of the body are muscle cells—specialised cells whose function it is to contract—and nerve cells, etc.—those that are specialised to conduct impulses.

Drugs may also depress cellular activity.

Sometimes a drug is used to replace a deficiency in the body. A drug can also irritate. Then again a drug can kill a cell, as is the case with a germicide and disinfectant.

A drug may act directly or indirectly. It may cut off an impulse, like cocaine, or it may block an impulse, like Atropine. Finally, it is possible to antagonise a drug, and there are many in this group of drug antagonists. However, drugs act with limitations of which we must be aware.

There are three Insulin Zinc Suspensions included in the Addendum. The crystalline or ultra-lente has a particle size range of 10-40 microns, but the amorphous or semi-lente preparation has a particle range rarely exceeding 2 microns; and the third Insulin Zinc Suspension (lente) has a particle range varying between 10 and 40 microns.

Cortisone Acetate, being very insoluble, requires a substance to disperse it.

Ferrous Gluconate is an ionised compound of iron, causing less gastro-intestinal irritations than many other iron preparations.

Phenindione is the new official name for an anti-coagulant drug. It acts like ethyl biscoumacetate, inhibiting prothrombin formation in the blood. Nalorphine Hydrobromide appears as a Morphine Antagonist. Lignocaine Hydrochloride in the form of injections is used as a local anaesthetic. This drug may be autoclaved, although it has a melting point of 76-79 deg. and some slight decomposition has been reported at its melting point.

Many drugs have the same molecular nucleus, but differing substituent groups attached to it.

Mr. Manning also mentioned the amended Monograph for Calamine Lotion which now has $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Sodium Citrate added to break up the aggregations of colloid material, thus rendering the lotion more readily pourable as well as preventing frothing.

Mr. Geoff Treleaven then gave a valuable grouping of the new B.P. Addendum Monographs together with their proprietary equivalents and regulations governing them. This comprehensive list was given out to the audience.

Some New B.P. Addendum Monographs and Proprietary Equivalents

Monograph	Proprietary Name Preparations	Regs. (Vic.)
Soluble Aspirin Tablets.	Disprin; Regaspirin; Uniprin.	—
Carbarsone (Tablets).	Leucarsone; Amabevan.	P.I.
Di-iodohydroxyquinoline (Tablets).	Embequin; Savorquin; Diodoquin.	—
Carbimazole (Tablets).	Neo-Mercazole.	—
Chloroquine Phosphate (Tablets).	Aralen; Avlochlor.	S.S.D.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Monograph	Proprietary Name Preparations	Regs. (Vic.)
Chloropine Sulphate (Tablets).	Nivaquine.	S.S.D.
Corticotrophin (A.C.T.H.) (Injection).	Acton; Cortrophin.	S.D.
Cortisone Acetate (Tablets and Injection).	Cortic; Cortone; Cortadren; Scherison; Cortisyl; Cortistab; Cortelan.	S.D.
Dextran Sulphate (Injection).	Dexulate.	P.2
Phenindione (formerly Phenylindanedione (Tablets)).	Dindevan; Indema.	P.2
Diethylcarbamazine Citrate (Tablets).	Hetrazan; Bano-cide; Ethodryl.	—
Ferrous Gluconate (Tablets).	Fergon; Glucomax; Ferroncum; Cerevon; Ferlucon; Ferrose.	—
Gallamine Triethiodide (Injection).	Flaxedil.	S.D.
Suxamethonium Chloride (Injection).	Scoline; Anectine.	S.D.
Hexamethonium Tartrate (Tablets and Injection).	Vegolysen "T".	S.D.
Iopanoic Acid (Tablets).	Telepaque.	—
Isoniazid (Tablets).	Andrazide; Isotiny; Rimifon; Isozide; Petazid; Tebos; Ertuban; Pycazide.	—
Lignocaine HCl (and with Adrenaline) (Injection).	Xylocaine; Xylotox; Leostesin.	P.1
Methylamphetamine HCl (Tablets and Injection).	Desoxyn; Methedrine; Doxephin; Neo-Actedrin.	S.D.
Nalorphine HBr. (Injection).	Lethidrone; Nalline (the HCl).	P.1
Phenylbutazone (no Monographs for Tablet or Injection).	Butazolidin.	S.D.
Oxytetracycline Dihydrate (Tablets).	Terramycin.	S.S.D.
Oxytetracycline HCl (Injection).	Terramycin.	S.S.D.
Primidone (Tablets).	Mysoline.	S.D.

Other tablets now official are those of Amphetamine Sulphate, Hyoscine HBr, Morphine Sulphate, Pentobarbitone Sodium, Quinidine Sulphate.

Mr. Treleaven drew attention to the fact that Dextran Sulphate—the new anticoagulant, should not be confused with Dextran itself, which was used as a plasma substitute under the trade names of Intradex and Dextraven, etc.

Lignocaine HCl (or Lidocaine in the U.S.A.) is a potent local anaesthetic agent which produces a more prompt, intense and extensive anaesthesia than an equal concentration of procaine HCl. Its anaesthetic potency and area of anaesthesia are approximately twice those of procaine HCl.

With regard to ACTH the "depot" forms are not official. Mr. Treleaven also pointed out that the Insulin Zinc Suspensions are better known as the "lente" insulins, i.e. Insulin Zinc Suspension Amorphous (semi-lente); Insulin Zinc Suspension (lente) and Insulin Zinc Suspension Crystalline (ultra-lente). The retard effect

depends on the particle size of the insulin, and no protamine is present.

Finally Mr. Manning made mention of some preparations of the new A.P.F. 1955.

The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital are issuing their specialist formula as a supplement to the new A.P.F. They have established a basic eye cream containing Sorbolene as the emulgent. It is an Oil in Water Eye Cream with 10 per cent. Sorbolene, and may be preserved with Chlorbutol ophthalmic vehicle. Sorbolene is a satisfactory suspending agent for the eye-drops, in a 1-3 per cent. strength.

Mr. Manning referred to an approved method of final heat treatment for Eye Drops. Immerse dropper bottle up to neck (with the cap loosely screwed on) in a stainless steel beaker, place lid over it, and heat for half an hour. Bottle top should be tightened before withdrawal from beaker.

After several questions by the audience, the meeting was brought to a close when Mr. Leete expressed a vote of thanks to both Mr. Manning and Mr. Treleaven on behalf of all those present.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on March 14, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. W. R. Iliffe (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:—

To the Department of Health advising that Mr. W. R. Iliffe had been appointed President, and that Mr. W. Wishart had been re-elected Hon. Treasurer.

From the Department of Health advising that the Minister had approved of the erasure of 69 names from the Pharmaceutical Register.

To a firm of manufacturers and distributors warning that preparations containing Dieldrin may be marked only in bottles distinguishable by touch from original bottles, i.e. bottles ordinarily used as containers for medicines for internal use, beverages, etc.

To the Police Department intimating that the Board would arrange for a lecture on the Dangerous Drugs and Poisons Regulations at the next detective training school. Mr. N. C. Manning undertook to prepare and give this lecture.

From an applicant who had gained a partial pass at the Final examination some years ago inquiring if she must take the examination in the new subject (Section VII). The Board resolved that any candidate who had not completed the examination by May, 1956, must sit for Section VII. Correspondence submitted was formally received.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was dealt with:—

Applications for Registration.—Peter Hodge Bath, Sheila Mitchell McDonald, Anne Frances Olney, Judith Isobel Shiell, Estelle Taylor, Elaine Whittaker, Monica Martha Lossel, Donald George Fenn, Vera Constance Hicks.

Erasures from Register.—John Alfred DuBois Williams, Thomas King, Walter Henry Cornell, Millicent Jepson, William Benjamin Reid (all deceased).

Restoration of Names to Register.—Charles John Parkin, Arthur Brendon Everard, Ruth Mary Batchelor (Mrs. Flanagan), Francis Joseph Williams, Richard Henry Maxwell, Arthur Wm. Robert Uglow, Frank Leighton Flint, Maxwell Charles Roberts, Edith Agnes May Hamilton, Dorothy Joy McCallum, Una Laurel Pollock (Mrs. R. P. Trigg).

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—2.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—14.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Apprenticeship Indentures Cancelled.—3.
Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—1.
Certificates of Identity Issued.—4.
Certificates of Exemption Issued.—2.
Licences as General Dealers in Poison.—3.
Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances.—10.
Permits to Purchase Cyanide.—1.
Licences for Hospitals to Possess Dangerous Drugs.—8.
Opium Permits Issued.—8.

Police Reports re Poisoning.—Arsenic (1), fatal; Nembudeine (1), fatal; Strychnine (1), fatal; Arsenical Weed-killer (1), fatal; Carbromal (1), not fatal.

Melbourne Conference.—A circular was received from the Pharmaceutical Association asking the Board to name its delegates to the Conference to be held in May. It was resolved that the President be appointed voting delegate for the Board and that all other members of the Board to be named as delegates.

Consideration was given by the Board to items to be forwarded for inclusion in the agenda for the Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

Erasure of Names from Register.—The names of a number of chemists who had failed to apply for renewal of registration for 1956 were written off the Pharmaceutical Register, the necessary approval having been received from the Minister.

Applications from several whose names were due for removal were received and restoration fees paid. All of these applications were granted.

Medical Act Part III.—The President submitted a report of a meeting which he, together with Mr. Baird and the Registrar, had with the Minister for Health on February 7 concerning proposed amendments of the Act relating to membership. These proposals Mr. Iliffe said were related to certain suggestions which had been made to the Minister for Labour concerning amendment of the Labour and Industry Act. If suggestions for amendment of both Acts were adopted certain anomalies and difficulties would be removed.

Storage of Dangerous Drugs.—A communication was received from Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. suggesting that the position in regard to storage of Dangerous Drugs should be qualified, as the Police Department placed a different interpretation on the relevant sections of the regulations from the Board.

The Board agreed that some action was necessary. It withdrew an earlier interpretation that if poisons were stored in the dangerous drugs cupboard, but in a separate compartment or on a separate shelf, that system would be accepted. It was directed that chemists be advised that the requirements of the regulations must be strictly interpreted and observed. This would mean that dangerous drugs and dangerous drugs only should be kept locked within the Dangerous Drugs cupboard. [See special note elsewhere this issue.—Ed.]

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—Consideration was given to recommendations prepared by Messrs. A. W. McGibbony and A. W. Callister following a request for comment by the Board on proposals which had been made in regard to uniform schedules in all States. The suggestions put forward by Messrs. McGibbony and Callister were carefully considered in detail, and the nature of the reply to be sent by the Board to the Department of Health was recorded.

Final Examination.—The Registrar reported that all of the results had not yet been returned by the examiners. The Board agreed that the President be authorised to release results for publication after the conference of examiners without formal presentation of the report to the Board.

Proprietary Medicines Act.—The President reported on an interview with the Chief Health Officer at which the question of co-operation between the Board and the

Department in relation to supervision of policing the Proprietary Medicines Act and Regulations were discussed.

Inspector's Report, Prosecutions, etc.—The following reports were dealt with:—

Bendigo Prosecutions.—Reports of prosecutions of four chemists in Bendigo by the Police for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations were tabled. In each instance fines and costs were imposed. No further action was to be taken by the Board.

Dangerous Drugs.—A report of a prosecution of a chemist for breaches of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations was submitted. In this case fines amounting to £100 were imposed. The Board directed that the chemist concerned be summoned to appear before it for further examination in the matter.

Drugs by False Pretences.—A report concerning the conviction of a man on a charge of obtaining a prescription for Pethidine by false representation was submitted. A fine of £50 with £4/4/- costs was imposed.

Evidence given in Court by members of the Police Drug Bureau disclosed that the person falsely told a doctor that he was suffering from an attack of renal colic and thereby obtained the prescriptions.

Prescription Repeats.—Inspector Ahern reported that he had questioned a number of chemists concerning repeats of a prescription for Benadryl. The circumstances were that this had been dispensed eight times on one day, and that the patient had consumed the total quantity of the drug obtained in an attempt to end her life. Although the prescription did not call for cancellation, and the dispensing had taken place a considerable time back, appropriate instruction and warning had been given.

Unregistered Supervision.—A report was submitted concerning the prosecution and conviction of an unqualified person for illegally practising as a pharmaceutical chemist (£10 fine, £5/15/- costs) and to another person for dispensing other than under the personal supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist (£20 fine, £8/13/- costs), together with several minor charges.

The persons concerned were employees of a Friendly Societies Dispensary. Charges against members of the committee of the dispensary were adjourned.

Theft of Drugs.—A chemist reported that a parcel of drugs consigned to him from a wholesale house had been tampered with at the railway station and some specified drugs were missing.

The reports submitted were formally accepted.

Financial.—Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on March 7, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. G. Davis, L. Hamon, A. L. Hull, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, J. R. Oxley, and the Secretary.

Welcome to New Councillor.—The President extended a cordial welcome to Mr. Oxley, who took his place at the Council table for the first time. In doing so Mr. Scott said the Council expected much from Mr. Oxley. He had given most useful service as President of the Discussion Group, and he was taking the place of a man who had done an outstanding job. Mr. Oxley briefly thanked the President for his welcome, and said he hoped to be of some use to the Council. He would strive to emulate Mr. Thompson, his predecessor,

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VICTORIA—Continued

and if he could give the same standard of service would be very happy.

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Council included the following:—

To several students advising them that they had failed in the Intermediate Supplementary Examination and were therefore not eligible to proceed for the 4th year course.

From two members submitting foreign prescriptions for translation. Translation obtained and forwarded.

From Mr. J. W. Pollock, Alexandra, forwarding for the College library a number of volumes of early editions of the transactions of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Letter of thanks to be forwarded.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland thanking the Council for the copy of James Grier's History of Pharmacy presented to it.

From Dr. Alan L. Cunningham expressing thanks for the presentation book given to him on the occasion of the official opening of the 1956 Session of the College of Pharmacy.

New members were elected as follows:—

Full Members.—Robert Stewart McKee, Margaret Phyllis Roberts, Victor George Stott, Rae Evelin Diamond.

Transfer from Apprentice Member to Full Member.—James Webster Baylis, Elaine Whittaker, Judith Isobel Shiell, Sheila Mitchell McDonald, Estelle Taylor, Wendy Elizabeth Caldwell.

Apprentice Members.—Helen Marian Blackman, Colin Frank Trebilcock, Elza Lusia, Inara Edite Kazins, Peter John Tuohy, Gaetano Giuseppe Pagliaro.

Council Election—Returning Officer's Report.—The Secretary tabled the report of the Returning Officer

declaring Mrs. P. A. Crawford and Messrs. F. W. Johnson, J. R. Oxley and C. P. A. Taylor elected unopposed as members of the Council for the ensuing three years. The report was formally received and referred to the annual meeting.

Year Book.—Mr. Morieson, Chairman of the Year Book Committee, reported that the Book for 1956 was being printed, and a definite assurance had been given by the publishers that copies would be posted to all members a week before the date of the annual meeting. Unfortunately, in the final stages, time was exceedingly limited, and detailed checking of some sections had to be hurried. He believed, however, that the Year Book would be up to the standard of previous issues.

The A.P.F.—The Secretary, in the absence of the Chairman of the A.P.F. Committee (Mr. Johnson), reported that Sigma Coy. Ltd. had now confirmed its offer to purchase 3000 copies of the B.P. Dose Book which was now in the press at a price which had been agreed upon. Copies of the book were to be presented to medical practitioners in Victoria and to final year medical students and pharmacy students. These arrangements were ratified by the Council.

Presentation.—A memorandum was received from the Dean of the College reporting that Mr. N. C. Manning, Lecturer in Pharmaceutics, had presented a Beck dissecting microscope—a most acceptable piece of equipment.

The Secretary reported also that Mr. Manning had offered an Annual Scholarship of £10/10/-, and had in addition advised that Mr. K. Hodgson of Bentleigh also was willing to give an Annual Scholarship of the same amount. It was resolved that these gifts be gratefully accepted, and that the thanks of the Council be conveyed to Mr. Manning for his generosity and interest.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—A communication was received from Mr. Edmonson, Secretary for the next meeting of Section "O." This indicated that the next meeting of the Association would be held at Dunedin, New Zealand, from January 16 to 23, 1957. President-Elect of the Section was Mr. R. A. Anderson, of South Australia.

Dental Congress.—Mr. Long reported that, at the President's request, he had represented the Society at the official opening of the Dental Congress and at the reception which followed. He said it was one of the most impressive ceremonies he had attended. The Conference was opened by the Governor, and many leading citizens were present on the platform.

99th Annual Meeting.—The President reported that the guest speaker at the 99th annual meeting of the Society to be held on March 26 would be Mr. Bruce Wilson, B.Sc., Principal Technical Officer, C.S.I.R.O., who had recently visited Arizona for a conference on a utilisation of solar energy. This would be the subject of his address.

An offer had been received from the Women's Pharmacists Association to supervise the provision of refreshments on that night. The arrangements were approved, and it was resolved that the offer of the ladies be received with thanks.

Presentation of Diplomas.—The President reported that it had not been possible to obtain the Union Theatre for the presentation ceremony. The Public Lecture Theatre at the University had therefore been engaged for the function on June 13, and arrangements were being made for supper at the Union Hall. Report received.

Annual Church Services.—The Secretary reported that the annual church services would be held this year on Sunday, May 27, during conference week. A service would be held at 11 a.m. at St. Paul's Cathedral and Mass would be celebrated at 8 a.m. at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Notices would be issued to all members in due course, and it was hoped there would be a large attendance of Interstate visitors. Following the services, Interstate visitors would be taken by car to the Dandenongs,



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VICTORIA—Continued

where luncheon would be arranged, and in the afternoon there would be a tour of the hills and a visit to the Nicholas Institute at Sassafras. Report received.

Melbourne Conference.—A summary of the arrangements made at a recent meeting of the conference committee was presented and was formally received.

First Aid Class.—Mr. Oxley reported that he had attended the first meeting of the first group of 50 members enrolled for the First Aid course sponsored by the Council, and had introduced the lecturers and demonstrators. He felt this would be a particularly interesting and valuable course. No less than five visiting medical practitioners had been booked to give special lectures, and they would have a very competent team of First Aid demonstrators in attendance for the specially enlarged course. The President thanked Mr. Oxley for the report and for attending the opening of the course.

College Building.—The President reported that a further meeting had taken place with the Government Architect. Working plans incorporating alterations decided upon were being prepared by the Society's Architect, and these plans were discussed with the Government's Architect. It was anticipated that as a result of the delays which had taken place the cost of building would be much greater than originally estimated.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Baird) submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £3511/17/- were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA 99th Annual Meeting

The 99th annual meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria was held in No. 1 Lecture Theatre, College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on March 26, 1956, at 8 p.m.

The President of the Society, Mr. Eric Scott, presided over an attendance of approximately 80 members.

After the minutes of the 98th annual meeting had been taken as read and confirmed, on the motion of Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, seconded by Mr. F. N. Lee, the Chairman moved the receipt and adoption of the annual report and financial statement for the year ended December 31, 1955.

Annual Report — Chairman's Address

In opening, Mr. Scott said he wished to make particular reference to the retirement of their immediate Past President, Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, who because of ill-health had been compelled to resign his office of President and subsequently as a member of the Council.

Mr. Scott paid high tribute to Mr. Thompson for his services to the Society. Mr. Thompson, he said, had contributed much to the advancement of pharmacy, and his initiative and driving force had infused new strength into the Council, which was exceedingly fortunate in having him for a time as President. (Applause.) They had looked forward to working under his leadership for several years, but unfortunately illness had intervened, and he was not able to continue actively as a Council member.

His position in the Council would be exceedingly difficult to fill.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Mr. J. R. Oxley had been elected to fill Mr. Thompson's place. (Applause.)

Mr. Oxley had already demonstrated his interest and keenness in his capacity as President of the Society's "Discussion Group." The Council looked to him as a younger man for fresh thought and new ideas. They believed he would really "go places." Mr. Scott then appealed to the younger men in pharmacy to take a more active interest in the affairs of the Society. The Council needed young men. If there were any present who felt they were debarred from membership of the Council by reason of the fact that Council meetings were held in the daytime, he hoped that at a future meeting they would give notice of intention to move that Council meetings be held at night, so that they might be in a position to stand for election.

Referring to the plan for a new college, Mr. Scott said that for many years past it had not been possible for the College to turn out sufficient graduates to meet the wastage. With a rapidly growing population and too few chemists to provide a pharmaceutical service for the people of Victoria they had been unable to overcome the shortage with the facilities available in the existing College. One hundred and forty to one hundred and forty-five new students per year was the maximum they could admit. They were not looking forward to the halcyon day when their new building would be ready for occupation. The Government had granted £300,000 for the work, and had permitted the Society's own architect to proceed with the preparation of working plans and specifications.

It had not been decided yet whether the Government would permit the work to proceed under the supervision of a private architect or whether it would insist on the work being done by architects of the Public Works Department. However, he (the President) hoped that when he addressed them next year he would be able to announce that a start had been made. It was most important there should be as little delay as possible.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-seven would be the Centenary Year of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. The Centenary would be a most important event, and the Council would be deeply disappointed if the foundations of the new College were not laid early in that year.

Council had already given preliminary thought to plans for appropriately celebrating the attainment of its first century.

During the year the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science met in Melbourne. There was a record number of delegates to Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science). Meetings were held in the College of Pharmacy, and a most interesting programme was provided. Mr. E. E. Nye, of the College staff, acted as Section Secretary.

From May 21-30, 1956, the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia would meet in Melbourne. The Conference came to Melbourne about once in every 20 years, and the Committee which had been set up planned to make the 1956 meeting a tremendous success. There would be between 70-80 visitors from other States and New Zealand. Every member of the Society would receive full details. He urged them to take a real interest in the proceedings and to attend as many functions and meetings as possible.

Mr. Scott paid tribute to the long and valuable service given to the Society by Mr. Norman Pleasance as Returning Officer. In the year which had closed Mr. Pleasance, because of failing health and advancing years, had retired from that position. He wished to pay tribute on behalf of the Council to Mr. Pleasance for the able and honourable service he had given. (Applause.)

Mr. J. I. Richards had been appointed to fill the vacancy, and they looked forward to him to acquit himself in the position equally well. (Applause.)

Another feature of the year was the award of the second Kodak Travelling Scholarship to Mr. George Landers, a Victorian graduate and member of the College staff.

Victoria was indeed fortunate that young Victorians had been selected as winners of both the first and second of these scholarships. The Directors of Kodak (Australasia) Pty. Ltd. were to be commended for their vision and interest in providing these scholarships. It was of great importance that some of our young people should go abroad for study of conditions in pharmacy overseas, and bring back to Australia an account of what was taking place. In Australia we were isolated. We did not know really what was going on in other parts of the world. There was much to be learned and much benefit could be obtained by sending young competent and trained observers under scholarships such as the Kodak scholarships. The gesture of this company was a most generous one, and speaking for the Society, he (Mr. Scott) wished to place on record their sincere appreciation. He trusted that other firms and companies would follow the lead which had been set.

Mr. Scott said he wished to refer briefly to discussions which had taken place with the Dean of the Faculty of Science in the University of Melbourne, Professor S. D. Rubbo. Although the discussions had been of a preliminary nature, they were very important, and might lead to far-reaching changes in bringing pharmacy into closer touch with the University. For a number of years there had been a demand for some such action, and it now appeared that there was now a distinct possibility of a fusion of the Pharmacy and Science Courses, whereby credit could be given in a Science Degree for some subjects of the Pharmacy Course and vice versa.

During the year a new edition of the A.P.F. had been published by the Pharmaceutical Association. The Editors, Dr. B. L. Stanton and Messrs. A. W. Callister, N. C. Manning and E. E. Nye, were all members of the Victorian Society.

This was a major work. Few people realised the remarkable job which had been done. The influence of the A.P.F. was likely to increase, and the Federal Council of the Guild was hopeful that its negotiations with the Federal Government towards its acceptance as a formulary for the Pensioner Medicine Service would be successful. He thought the objective of all interested organisations was that eventually the A.P.F. would stand as the B.P. of Australia.

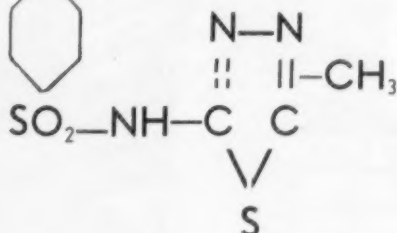
Mr. Scott paid compliment also to the Victorian A.P.F. Management Committee and its Chairman, Mr. F. W. Johnson. This Committee had done outstanding work in popularising the A.P.F. with the medical profession, and its success in that direction could be measured by the very high proportion of prescriptions from the A.P.F. written by Victorian doctors.

Another project of the Society which was now reaching fulfilment was publication of a B.P. Dose Book. Originally the Council intended to issue a simple list of the drugs of the British Pharmacopoeia and their doses to medical practitioners as a guide in prescribing Pensioner Medical Benefits.

The idea had, however, developed beyond that, and shortly a Dose Book containing much valuable data including therapeutic notes, comments on A.P.F. preparations featuring each drug, doses and strengths of the various drugs and preparations would be published.

Mr. Scott said it gave him pleasure to announce that Sigma Company Ltd. had undertaken to purchase copies of the Dose Book and distribute them to doctors throughout the State to fourth year pharmacy students and to final year medical students. This was a most commendable gesture, and would bring about a very wide distribution of the book. The thanks of the Council were due to Mr. A. L. Hull, who compiled the first list of drugs when the project was first mooted.

Mr. S. J. Baird seconded the motion for receipt and



Listed under P.B.A. Item No. 172 (Sulphamethizole)

UROLUCOSIL*

A SULPHONAMIDE FOR SPECIFIC TREATMENT OF B. COLI INFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT . . .

Advantages:

- 1 Especially active against B. coli infections of the urinary tract.
- 2 Very low dosage 0.1G. to 0.2G. four-hourly.
- 3 High solubility: 98% at pH of 7.
- 4 Crystalluria unknown: acetylation 5-10%.
- 5 Rapid absorption: one to two hours.
- 6 Rapid excretion: mostly in four hours, completely in twelve.

- 7 High urinary concentration: not less than 20 mg. per 100 c.c.
- 8 Low blood concentration: 8 mg. per c.c.
- 9 Toxic side effects very rare.

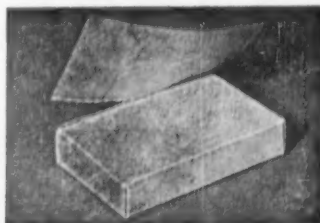
Indications:

Acute cystitis. Acute pyelitis; pyelonephritis; pyelitis of pregnancy. Urinary tract infections in children. Chronic B. coli urinary tract infections. Neurogenic bladder.

Dosage:

0.1-0.2G. Urolucosil 5 to 6 times daily.

* Reg. Trade Mark



Packaging:

In professional packs of 30 tablets—cellophane sealed—ready for dispensing.



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**Still the Fastest Selling
Toothbrush by far!**

IT'S TRUE! . . . Surveys prove that 6 out of every 10 toothbrushes sold in Australia are TEK! So when you stock the brush most people ask for, up go your sales . . . up go your profits!

THESE 3 STAR FEATURES . . .

- ★ TEKLOK SUPER NYLON
- ★ NO-SLIP GRIP
- ★ SLEEK TAPERED HANDLE

backed by the hardest selling advertising ever!

- QUIZ KIDS — over 54 stations.
- BREAKFAST SPOTS — over 21 stations.
- AUSTRALIA'S NATIONAL HIT PARADE — over 17 stations.
- NATIONAL MAGAZINES.
- DAILY PRESS — in all States.

Be sure to stock and display TEK — display well — that's when TEK sells fastest!

PRODUCT OF JOHNSON & JOHNSON

**TEKLOK
SUPER
NYLON**

**NO-SLIP
GRIP**

**SLEEK
TAPERED
HANDLE**



VICTORIA—Continued

adoption of the report and financial statement. In doing so he had little comment to add. The statement of receipts and payments and details of the various funds were printed in the Year Book, copies of which had been posted to all members. He referred to the fact that the Society would require all of its reserves to meet the heavy commitments with which it would be faced when the new College was constructed. Their financial obligation to the Treasury alone amounted to repayment of £6000 per annum over a period of 15 years, and this would leave nothing to spare. He had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman invited discussion.

The only comment came from Mr. E. E. Nye, who reports that since the end of the year covered by the financial statement the sum of £117 had been refunded by Section "O" Committee to the Council, thereby reducing the net expenditure by the Council in connection with the Section "O" meeting in Melbourne by that amount.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Returning Officer's Report

The Returning Officer, Mr. J. I. Richards, read his report on the election of the four members of the Council, Mrs. P. A. Crawford and Messrs. F. W. Johnson, J. R. Oxley and C. P. A. Taylor as members of the Council for the ensuing three years and of Mr. R. H. Morrison as auditor for the ensuing year.

The report was formally received, on the motion of Mr. E. E. Nye, seconded by Mr. K. Ramsay.

Guest Speaker

After the conclusion of the formal business, the Chairman introduced their guest speaker, Mr. Bruce Wilson, M.Sc., who delivered an interesting address on the utilisation of solar energy. The address was illustrated by slides and moving pictures. (We hope to publish an abstract of this address in our next issue.—Ed.)

A hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Mr. L. Long, a member of the Council, and carried with acclamation.

This concluded the proceedings, and members partook of refreshments provided by the Ladies' Committee in the Museum.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 379th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on March 15, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, F. N. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis and the Secretary.

D.D. Cupboard.—The suggestions made by the solicitor (Mr. Dunn) concerning the Dangerous Drugs Cupboard had been conveyed to the Pharmacy Board, and dealt with at the meeting of the Board held on March 14. At that meeting the Board decided, in effect, to withdraw the earlier ruling whereby the keeping of Dangerous Drugs and other items in the Dangerous Drugs Cupboard was permitted, provided the non-Dangerous Drugs were stored separately (e.g., on a separate shelf) in the D.D. Cupboard. The Registrar had been instructed to draw up a paragraph for publication, directing that in future the Dangerous Drugs Cupboard should be used for the storing of Dangerous Drugs only, and that no other item should be kept in the D.D. Cupboard.

Commonwealth Health Department Inquiries.—A Director said he understood that one member had gone to considerable expense in seeking legal advice, retain-

ing counsel, and having independent analyses made of the sample that had been left with him. This all proved to be unnecessary, as the explanation tendered by the member before the Committee of Inquiry had been accepted and the charge against him dismissed.

Mr. Moore then led a lengthy discussion concerning the attitude of the P.D.L. towards members who were summoned to appear before the N.H.S. Committee of Inquiry.

The Chairman said the position was that the great majority of the chemists from whom test purchases had been made would not hear anything more of the matter because their dispensing would have been proved on analysis to be correct. Therefore it was unnecessary at that stage to have an analysis made of every prescription that was the subject of a test check. Members should have some guidance, and it was possible that, in conjunction with the Guild, they might draw up a standard procedure to be followed by members when test purchases were made. This could be delivered to members to keep in a handy position, so that it would not be lost—it could be pasted inside their N.H.S. book.

Mr. Barnes said, apart from the memorandum which the Chairman envisaged, it could be suggested to all members that, immediately the check sample was left with him the member (or the employee who actually handled the dispensing of the test prescription) should at once check the transaction from the time of the handing in of the prescription, and record his recollection of all associated with the transaction. Then, if later on it became necessary to review the matter, the whole picture, recorded while the circumstances were fresh, would be available.

After further discussion, it was resolved that consideration of this matter be deferred to a later meeting to permit of inquiries on some aspects being made by the Chairman.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From Mr. B. L. Warner, tendering apology for non-attendance at this meeting; great difficulty was being experienced in obtaining relievers. Mr. Warner also tendered his resignation as a Director of the company, and in doing so thanked his colleagues for the "many memorable and happy hours I have spent in your company." After discussion, Mr. Moore moved that the resignation of Mr. Warner, as submitted for the second time, be accepted with very much regret. They had wanted Mr. Warner to be with them as long as possible, but it was evident Mr. Warner felt that it would not be possible for him to carry on. In presenting his motion he would like to say—although it was really unnecessary to do so—how much P.D.L. and chemists in Victoria were indebted to Mr. Warner for the wonderful services he had given to this organisation, and for his valued advice, the result of many years of experience, which had helped many chemists who may not even have known that Mr. Warner was a member of the P.D.L. Board. Mr. Moore's remarks were endorsed by other members of the Directorate, and it was resolved that Mr. Warner's resignation be accepted with regret. It was further resolved that an appropriate letter be forwarded to Mr. Warner, expressing appreciation of his many years of service to the company.

To the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia:—(1) Asking that time be reserved for a morning or afternoon session during the Conference period for a meeting of P.D.L. representatives, and (2) notifying the names of P.D.L. delegates to the Conference.

To Messrs. H. D. B. Cox, W. A. Lenehan, D. Finlayson and H. D. Fitch, Interstate members of the Federal Council of P.D.L., forwarding minutes of the 12th annual meeting of the Federal Council held on February 15, 1956.

To the Branch Secretaries, advising that it was proposed during the Melbourne Conference in May next

VICTORIA—Continued

to reserve a session for discussion of P.D.L. business, and inviting suggested items for the agenda. Suggestions had been received from the New South Wales and South Australian branches.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. D. Batrouney, Albert Park; L. J. Batrouney, West Melbourne; W. R. Batrouney, West Melbourne; Miss S. M. McDonald, Geelong; and Mr. I. A. MacDougall, Northcote.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported that at the meeting of the Board of Management of the Journal held on March 8, it was learnt that the London Advertising Representative of the Journal (Mr. R. Everett), accompanied by his family, would be visiting Australia for approximately four months from April to August. It was hoped that Mr. Everett would be able to attend some sessions of the Pharmaceutical Association meeting during May.

Legal Advice.—The Secretary placed before the meeting details of three inquiries handled during the month.

Claims.—Circumstances from which claims could arise were notified by two members.

A claim against a country member was being handled by the solicitor; liability was denied in this case.

In two other matters which had been before the Board previously, no new development had occurred.

Suggested Higher Indemnity Covers.—A letter just received from Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. was placed before the meeting. After discussion, the Chairman was authorised to seek further information at the next meeting of the M.F.O. Board, and report back to the Directors at the April meeting.

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a tabulation of all P.D.L. members, showing the number of policies held for each amount of chemists' indemnity cover available.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £195/17/4 were passed for payment.

Dealing with the inscribed stock transfers for investments purchased on behalf of the Federal Council, it was resolved that the seal of the company be applied to the transfer documents.

The meeting closed at 1.5 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at 18 St. Francis street, Melbourne, on March 6, at 8 p.m.

Congratulations to Mr. Iliffe.—Following an announcement by the President (Mr. Lee) the Committee supported with acclamation congratulations to Mr. Iliffe on his appointment as President of the Pharmacy Board.

Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.—It was decided to take no further action regarding this letter of protest against the recent revision of margins on ethicals.

Car Parking.—It was decided to ask Federal Office to look into the subject raised by Mr. Sarah, namely, alleged interference to cars parked at night in St. Francis street, during Guild meetings.

Executive Report

F.S. Dispensary Signs.—The President requested delegates to supply addresses of dispensaries displaying "Dispensing Chemist" signs. Places mentioned at the meeting were Bentleigh, Hawthorn, Elsternwick, Clifton Hill and St. Kilda.

Heinz Free Offer.—It was reported that the Federal Executive had approved of this company's offer as advertised in the February "Family Circle." Accord-

ingly, it was agreed that the last line in the Executive Report under this paragraph heading reading "it is recommended that members do not handle this business" should be deleted.

Policy on Margins.—It was resolved that the Committee endorse the Federal Council policy of ethical lines bearing a 50 per cent. retailers' mark-up, which is taken to include all lines classified as ethicals, but sold over the counter.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. I. A. MacDougall, Northcote; B. J. Gambetta, Mildura; M. E. Peeler, Maidstone; T. G. Collins, Wangaratta and G. A. Allan, Wonthaggi.

District Reports:

No. 1 District—

Late Trading.—A remit from this District that the Guild inquire further into the possibility of late trading by pharmacy in view of the fact that the present Government has increased trading facilities for small mixed businesses, was discussed. The delegate said he favoured a deputation to the Minister to press for permission for an all-night pharmacy in each area to sell all pharmaceutical lines. Resolved that the matter of the Guild sponsoring all-night pharmacies be referred to Districts.

No. 2 (b) District.—To a remit objecting to doctors directing patients to certain chemists to obtain prescription lines without a prescription, the delegate was informed that the matter would be taken up if specific evidence is obtained.

No. 19 District—

Scripts in Code.—To a remit asking for something to be done about a Balaclava doctor writing prescriptions in code, it was agreed that no control can be exercised over this "doctor" as he is not registered.

Deceased Estates.—It was decided to refer to P.D.L. and Federal Office to see if they are interested in a suggestion to set up an advisory service to assist in the winding up of the estates of deceased pharmacists, when they die intestate, or even to go as far as considering the forming of an actual Trustee Company.

S.D.'s Sold Over Counter.—It was decided to request the Pharmacy Board to police more effectively the regulations relating to special specified drugs, in order to assist those members who rightly refuse to supply these goods over the counter when told that they are able to be purchased elsewhere in this manner.

Doctors' Accounts.—It was decided to refer to the H.B.A. Liaison Committee the matter of some doctors failing to supply detailed accounts and receipts on request by patients for H.B.A. purposes.

District No. 20—

Advertising in "Family Circle."—It was decided to refer to Federal Office a remit that steps be taken to ensure revision of advertisements in "Family Circle" so that reference to "stores" are eliminated and the advertisements read "obtainable from your Guild Chemist."

District No. 3—

Elastoplast.—The District Delegate expressed his District's support to the Guild's attitude regarding the distribution of Elastoplast.

H.B.A. Membership.—At the District's request, it was decided to ask H.B.A. whether its membership was increasing or decreasing.

P.B.A. Notice of Payment.—It was decided to bring to the attention of Federal Office the new form of notice of payment of P.B.A. Claim.

Traralgon Visit.—Mr. Davies, on behalf of his District, thanked the members of the Executive and others who visited Traralgon and addressed members of the District recently.

Ballarat Hospital.—Mr. Molloy reported that the Ballarat Hospital had been instructed by the Commission to dispense the prescriptions issued to public and out-patients.

The meeting then closed.

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Permanent position, Non-contributory Superannuation, adequate salary in consideration of qualifications, experience, aptitude and ability.

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VICTORIA

Tubegauz. . . .

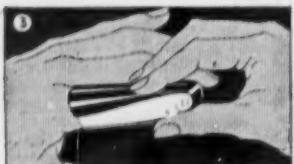
AN ENTIRELY NEW
METHOD OF BANDAGING!



1. Cut off length of TUBE-GAUZ, a little more than twice the length of finger. Gather on to the TUBE-GAUZ applicator and place over finger.



2. Withdraw applicator to tip of finger and then twist a complete turn (lightly holding the end of TUBE-GAUZ on finger).



3. Move applicator forward and the TUBE-GAUZ immediately doubles back over the finger.



4. Remove applicator and the finger is bandaged! Keep TUBE-GAUZ in place with strip adhesive plaster at base of the finger.

The First New Idea in Modern Bandaging Technique for 5,000 Years

Tubegauz is the revolutionary new bandaging technique that costs 50% less than the conventional method and takes only a fraction of the time! Keep some by for handling minor injuries and dressings in your pharmacy, too!



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5 SIZES OF BANDAGE AND TEN SIZES IN APPLICATORS.

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TUBE-GAUZ can be used for fingers, toes, hands, feet, legs, arms, head and body. Pressure is entirely under the control of the user, and can be applied throughout the whole length of bandage or to any desired part. Five sizes of TUBE-GAUZ bandages cover most bandaging requirements from infant's finger to adult's thigh or head. There are also two special sizes for body bandaging. Applicators are made in ten sizes.

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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. S. J. Goodrick, of Toowoomba, is opening another pharmacy at Nerang street, Southport.

Mr. J. J. O'Connor, formerly in business at Graceville, is opening a pharmacy at Oxley.

Mr. R. W. Lun, who was among the final year prize winners for 1955, has purchased Mr. A. N. C. Munro's pharmacy at Lowood.

Mr. M. Z. Tuch, who closed his pharmacy at Woolloongabba, has commenced business again at Logan road, Mt. Gravatt.

Miss P. L. Johnstone, formerly in business at Evans Head, has purchased Mr. Cristaudo's Branch Pharmacy at Kirra Beach, Kirra.

Mr. H. A. Symons, of Rockhampton, has acquired the pharmacy at Mt. Larcom previously controlled by Mr. C. B. Reiman. Mr. M. Warrick is in charge of the Mt. Larcom Pharmacy.

Congratulations to Mrs. Lynette Carlson on her election as President of the Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists of Queensland. We trust she will have a happy and successful year of office.

Wedding.—The marriage will take place in Baghdad on April 7 of Miss Pat Graham, of Ascot, to Mr. John Rochester, of Newcastle, N.S.W. Miss Graham left Brisbane last September for England. Her fiancé, who is an overseas executive with the New Zealand Insurance Company, has been in the East for four and a half years, and has now been transferred to Baghdad.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION RESULTS

Congratulations to the following students who were successful at the Intermediate Examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board in February:—

Misses P. J. Bower, N. M. Carter, Y. M. Dixon, M. H. Graham, A. A. Nielson, M. M. Schneider, C. J. Stevens, H. P. Uscinski, S. E. Wilson.

Messrs. L. M. Brosnan, G. F. Brown, P. M. Bruce, G. J. Chandler, R. S. Conn, K. Crappe, G. W. Gosman, R. J. Graff, R. H. Hyne, J. P. King, G. W. Lehmann, R. J. Martin, T. R. Park, A. S. Ponting, W. V. Roberts, J. R. Sim, D. J. Todd, J. R. Young.

Posts were granted to Misses M. A. Kelly, P. M. Stark, J. McCabe; Messrs. B. A. Gordon, K. J. Hausler, F. W. Towler.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES

Five rinks enjoyed a mid-week game against the Windsor Club on March 14, when the home club were the victors on the day. The scores were:

	Chemists Windsor	
Ross, Riddell, Dr. Carseldine, Hall	20	27
Dr. Moreton, Lewis, Cribb, Ward	29	22
Allison, Roden, Waldron, Dr. Waters	22	24
Wilson, Macpherson, Kunze, Paterson	19	26
Drake, Gillies, Hodgson, Whitehead	19	26
	109	125

Trophy spoons were won by a Windsor rink.

Next fixture was an afternoon game at Ipswich on March 25. An all-day pairs competition will be played at Booroodabin on April 22.

The Association of N.S.W. Chemist Bowlers has now accepted the invitation of Queensland to visit Brisbane from July 15-21. Arrangements are proceeding for the forthcoming visit of our bowling friends, and it is hoped that Queensland Chemist Bowlers will rally round and make the visit an outstanding success.

CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

On March 4 the club played its opening game for the 1956 season on the Virginia links. A good attendance of members and associates faced the starter and Captain John Lehmhase. Even the wet course did not dampen the players' keenness during the day, and an excellent opening day was enjoyed by all.

Results were as follows:—

Four-ball Men's or Mixed Aggregate Stableford: A. B. Chater and P. Seeney, 44 points.

A Grade Stableford: L. Fogg and J. Richardson, 28 points.

B Grade Stableford: W. Fitzgerald and M. Lyne, 25 points.

Nearest the Pin: M. Lyne.

Associates' Stableford: Mrs. J. Wheeler, 26 points.

Putting Competition: Miss F. Wilson.

Visitors' Trophy: L. O'Connor, 22 points.

The following players visited Melbourne for the Interstate carnival:—Messrs. A. Asprey, J. Richardson, J. Wheeler, A. B. Chater, P. Seeney and M. Lawton. The carnival commenced on March 18 and concluded on March 23.

FLOOD APPEAL FUND

During the month the Guild established a flood appeal fund for Mr. C. N. Geyer, of Ingiewood, who experienced a gruelling time in the recent flooding in his town. Mr. Geyer gave a minimum estimate of the loss he suffered as £3000 in fittings and stock ruined and damaged. All this after only two years in business.

Up to March 15 many Queensland chemists have supported the appeal. We thank them, and feel certain Mr. Geyer will also greatly appreciate their ready response to assist him. Donations to date include:—

Messrs. H. G. E. Sneyd, £5; C. Loxton, £5/5/-; R. G. Strain, £5; W. E. Martin, £5; L. A. Kelly, £5; A. B. Chater, £5; W. K. Lane, £5; K. Tudor, £5; E. H. Palmer, £5; R. R. Chilton, £5; A. Bell, £5; R. K. Petty, £5; B. M. Benjamin, £5; J. M. McKenzie, £5; Hodgson & Hodgson, £5; V. H. Laws, £5; W. A. Lenehan, £5; R. M. Ward, £5; A. J. Monahan, £1/1/-; W. A. Strow, £5; H. A. Spring, £5; C. F. Regan, £5; A. T. Matthews-Frederick, £5; V. P. Murrell, £1; R. H. Winterflood, £5; W. J. Young, £5; R. C. Lee, £5; J. A. Rowcroft, £5; B. Hosking, £1; G. Bussell, £5; B. E. Shaw, £5; N. J. Richardson, £5; B. B. and S. J. Goodrick, £3/3/-; H. V. Howe, £5; V. Barnett, £5; Miss U. Minnis, £5; Miss E. Chalmers, £2/2/-; Miss E. Everett, £2/2/-; Messrs. N. Edmiston, £5; N. J. Siemon (dentist), £1; A. H. Cameron, £5; A. W. Eberhardt, £5; R. A. Collinson, £5; R. G. Dixon, £5; H. E. Ferguson, £5; M. B. Simsohn, £5; G. E. Bourke, £5; N. J. McDermott, £2/2/-; V. W. Woolley, £5; S. C. Ritchie, £3; L. A. Gunn, £5; B. J. Pearson, £2; R. C. Moreton, £5; F. P. O'Rourke, £5; P. J. O'Donnell, £5; M. E. Robinson, £10; F. R. Whitehead, £5; R. G. Gardner, £5; W. F. Hargrave, £5; G. E. Cain, £5; G. J. Allen, £5; G. Nolan, £5; B. G. Cooney, £5; T. B. Watkins, £5; F. H. Phillips, £5; E. T. Tolmie, £5; Skinner & Maher, £2/2/-; J. F. Clark, £5; A. E. Wright, £5; E. N. Symons, £5; W. H. Green Pty. Ltd., £5; Messrs. C. Carmichael, £5; J. W. Condie, £5; H. J. Darrouzet, £2/2/-; S. M. Shenton, £5; D. J. Moynahan's Pharmacy, £2/2/-; North-

QUEENSLAND—Continued

ern Guild Zone, £5/5/-; Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland Benevolent Fund, £25; Messrs. B. M. Fitzgerald, £2/2/-; C. W. Watkins, £5; G. W. Eedy, £5; N. L. Topping, £5; G. A. Rothnie, £5; W. J. Sabine, £5/5/-; J. D. Moffat, £3; W. J. Barker, £2; M. J. C. Woodward, £5; N. E. Clarke, £5/5/-; E. G. Clark, £10; Miss G. V. Redman, £5/5/- Total, £433/3/-.

DINNER PARTY

In the Choral Room at Lennons Hotel on the evening of March 10, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland entertained at an informal dinner party in honour of Sir Harry Jephcott, M.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., and Lady Jephcott, F.P.S. Sir Harry, who is Chairman of Directors of Glaxo Laboratories Limited, is also keenly interested in the School of Pharmacy, University of London. It was in recognition of Sir Harry's work as a pharmacist that he received a knighthood in 1946. His interest in Pharmacy is equally shared with Lady Jephcott, who is also a pharmacist.



From left to right: Mr. G. Hunt, Mrs. R. V. S. Martin, Lady Jephcott, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, Sir Harry Jephcott, Mr. S. B. Watkins

The guests were received by the President of the Society, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, and Mrs. Martin. During the evening Mr. Martin extended a cordial welcome to Queensland to Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott on behalf of the pharmacists of the State. He trusted that their stay would be a pleasant one, and if they should come this way again he hoped that their visit would be of longer duration, so that they could see more of this vast State of Queensland.

In reply, Sir Harry said how pleased his wife and he were that they had included Queensland in their itinerary on this visit. They had visited Australia previously, but had never come to Queensland. By doing so this time he realised they were seeing more and more of the Australian way of life. He was keenly interested in pharmaceutical education, and he hoped on this brief visit he would be able to glean quite a deal concerning the education of the future pharmacists of this State.

Those present at the function, in addition to the guests of honour, were: Mr. S. B. Watkins (President, Pharmacy Board) and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nichol, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. F. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. V. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Delahunty, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Huxham, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Vance, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hall, Mr. and

Mrs. J. S. D. Mellick; Misses Eleanor Chalmers, Dorothy Brighthouse; Messrs. G. Hunt and E. O'Keeffe, of the Glaxo Company.

Apologies were received from Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lenehan and Mr. and Mrs. Ken Woods.

PRESENTATION OF STUDENTS' PRIZES

In the Lord Mayor's Room at the City Hall, Brisbane, on the evening of March 10, prizes were presented to pharmacy students who had won awards for 1955. The function was arranged by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, who were pleased to have as guests of honour Sir Harry Jephcott and Lady Jephcott, who were on a brief visit from England.

Other guests at this function included Mr. A. Clelland (Manager, Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd. and Mrs. Clelland; Mr. S. B. Watkins (President, Pharmacy Board, Qld.) and Mrs. Watkins; Mr. W. A. Lenehan (President, Pharmacy Guild) and Mrs. Lenehan; Mr. R. Coulson (Registrar, Pharmacy Board, Qld.) and Mrs. Coulson; Miss E. Everett (President, Association of Women Pharmacists, Qld.); Mr. G. Hunt and Mr. E. O'Keeffe, of Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

There were a hundred members and students also present.

The President, Mr. R. V. S. Martin, expressed pleasure at welcoming to the function Sir Harry Jephcott and Lady Jephcott. He said both Sir Harry and his wife were pharmacists. Sir Harry, who is Chairman of Directors of Glaxo Laboratories Limited, and also Chairman of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, had kindly consented to be guest speaker on this occasion, and his address would be awaited with interest.

Mr. Martin said he desired to offer sincere congratulations to the successful students of 1955. Some of them were only half way along the road. He urged one and all never to give up the habit of study, for it was the skill and ability of its members that determined the prestige of the profession of pharmacy. He urged those who had recently qualified to attend any Post Graduate Lectures that might be held, also meetings of the Discussion Group, and at all times to keep abreast, as far as possible, with current pharmaceutical literature. In conclusion, Mr. Martin wished those who had qualified every success for the future.

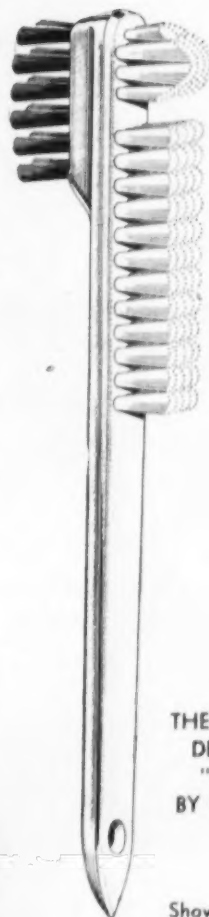
Mr. Martin said it was now his pleasing duty to introduce the guest speaker.

Sir Harry Jephcott's Address

Sir Harry Jephcott, in his opening remarks, mentioned how deeply honoured he was at being invited to address the meeting. He expressed the pleasure of Lady Jephcott and himself at being present, and said that as pharmacists they always felt that among pharmacists they were among friends.

He felt at home for another reason, and that was on account of the striking resemblance between the President and Professor Berry of the Pharmacy School of the London University. As the occasion was one in which they were honouring those who were making their mark in pharmacy, he thought it would be appropriate to say a few words on pharmaceutical education.

Although it was some years since he had been in close touch with pharmacy, he had been closely associated with pharmaceutical education in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of the School of Pharmacy in London. During his present visit to Australia, he had gained some little knowledge of pharmaceutical education in this country, and had come to realise the differences between such education here and in England. It was nearly fifty years since he became apprenticed in pharmacy in the Midlands of England. He learnt much that he should never forget, and although the teaching by today's standards might be considered



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QUEENSLAND—Continued

crude, one did learn pharmacy in a manner that was real. He wondered how many of those present at tonight's gathering had ever had to make 14 lb. of Confection of Senna. He mentioned that the Pharmacopoeia from which he studied was the B.P. of 1894, in which there were only three synthetic drugs, and pointed out how very different the B.P. and B.P.C. are today in the number of synthetic drugs they contain.

Sir Harry Jephcott pointed out how pharmacy is changing and that the pharmacist of today is still a very responsible person. The pharmacist and the education of the pharmacist must, therefore, change with changing times, in order to fit them for the profession of today.

The pharmacist of today must have knowledge of Organic Chemistry, Pharmacology first, as well as skill in Pharmaceutics. The pharmacist had responsibilities not only in the open shop, but in responsible hospital and Government positions, and in organisations such as the company with which he was connected. He illustrated this point by mentioning the work that was done in the synthesis of L. Thyroxine, brought about by work and conversation amongst his own staff of pharmacists and organic chemists. Sir Harry's second illustration was a purely pharmaceutical problem, where they were required to prepare, to W.H.O. specification, Penicillin in such a form that it would give appropriate blood levels for a period of 72 hours. In this problem the question of sub-division and size of the crystals became very important, as well as the presentation of the product. The only way in which it could be ascertained if the injection would last for 72 hours was by trial and error, and this involved the use of 1200

rabbits and over 10,000 determinations of the concentration of Penicillin in the blood of the rabbits. Eventually, by experimenting with size of particles and methods of manufacture, they were able to produce a product which was successful.

Again, today, Cortisone and Hydrocortisone were being used by doctors for topical purposes, and it was the responsibility of the pharmacist to present these drugs in a form which would satisfy the requirements of the medical profession.

If the pharmacist was to undertake these problems and to play his proper part, it was imperative that there should be the opportunity for him

to obtain the training necessary for him to be able to do so. Sir Harry pointed out that the Pharmaceutical Society in England set a certain standard of examination which must be satisfied if the person was to be placed on the register, and anyone who desired to keep open a shop must have reached that standard, which was a

minimum. There was, however, the opportunity today for those who wished to go further in the profession of pharmacy to do so, not only in London, but out of London. This was one difference that existed between the position in the Old Country and in Australia.

There existed in several Universities in England, a degree course in pharmacy, which was as long and as full time as any other faculty. In London, it was rather worse, because in the School of Pharmacy at the London University, Professor Berry only accepted students with an Honours Degree. The school would only accept approximately 100, which meant that in the three years' course only 30 to 35 students could be accepted in any one year, as there was always a number of post graduate workers who made up the balance. As there were approximately 200 each year applying for admission, they had been able, up to the present, to pick and choose those students whom they considered would do best.



Lady Jephcott with the prize winners: Mr. D. E. Mullen, Miss Pat Geddes, Lady Jephcott, Miss Jean Findlay, Mr. R. W. Lun, Mr. R. E. Burns

Sir Harry mentioned that he could not recall in the last five years having seen any student from Australia in that school, and he thought it a pity that a student of pharmacy in Australia could receive his pharmaceutical qualifications without having reached a general standard of education which would make his entry into such a school possible. He urged that if and when possible, our pharmaceutical education should be so organised that the best of our students could pass on to a degree in pharmacy at one of the Universities in Australia, or, if it could not be done in Australia, they would be delighted to have them in London, so that pharmacy could live up to all that today's problems required of them.

Sir Harry's address was received by acclamation.

Prizes Presented by Lady Jephcott

The President said it was now his pleasing duty to introduce Lady Jephcott, and to ask if she would kindly present the prizes.

Lady Jephcott then presented the following prizes:—

R. C. Cowley Intermediate Award, presented by the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, to **Mr. R. E. Burns**.

D.H.A. Prize for Dispensing and Galenicals, awarded to **Miss Jean Findlay**.

Pharmaceutical Society Prize for Chemistry Theory and Practical, won by **Mr. D. E. Mullen**.

Pharmaceutical Society Prize for Materia Medica, awarded to **Mr. R. W. Lun**.



Sir Harry Jephcott, Mr. R. V. S. Martin and Mr. G. R. Wells

QUEENSLAND—Continued

Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd. Prize, won by Miss Jean Findlay.

Cowley Memorial Prize, presented by the Pharmacy Board, to Mr. R. W. Lun.

Association of Women Pharmaceutical Chemists Prizes:
To the woman student with the highest pass in the 1955 Final Examinations, **Miss Jean Findlay**.

To the woman country student with the best pass in the 1955 Intermediate Examinations, **Miss Pat Geddes**.

Parke Davis Prize (a visit to P.D.'s, Sydney) was won by **Miss Jean Findlay** and **Mr. R. W. Lun**.

Vote of Thanks

The President asked Mr. G. R. Wells, the Treasurer of the Society, to propose a vote of thanks to Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott, and to present to them a small memento of the occasion.

Mr. Wells said it was with pleasure that he proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott for sparing the time to come to this function during their brief stay in Brisbane. Having listened to Sir Harry's speech, Mr. Wells said the gathering would have gleaned that Sir Harry was not only the Managing Director of the Glaxo Company, which he represents on this visit, but that he had been a great research worker and even found time to study law. From an apprentice he had carried pharmacy up to the modern idea.

Mr. Wells said he would also like to thank Lady Jephcott for so graciously presenting the prizes. It was regretted that their stay in Queensland was so short. He could assure them there was a great deal to see

in this State. To give them some idea of the State, he had much pleasure in presenting to them a copy of Frank Hurley's "Queensland." He trusted that when they returned home and found time to relax, they would derive much pleasure from looking through the pages and seeing what Queensland had to offer.

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

In reply, Sir Harry Jephcott said he would like to express the very deep thanks of his wife and himself for the memento that had been handed to him. They would always treasure it, and it would be an encouragement for them to return to Queensland.

To add a little to the prize list, Sir Harry said his wife and he would like to contribute a further prize to next year's list, because they wished to give students every encouragement. Once again he thanked them all very much for the pleasure of being present.

The President said on behalf of the Council of the Society, it gave him very much pleasure to accept the prize kindly offered by Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott.

During the evening the speeches were interspersed by musical items contributed by Mr. Jack Atkinson.

A pleasant evening concluded with the serving of supper, when Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott moved among the gathering and chatted to those present.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on March 8, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (President), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, H. G. E. Sneyd, L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, F. M. Woods, G. R. Wells, I. Young, and the Secretary.

Use of Taubman's Theatre.—The Secretary reported that Taubmans had advised that they would be pleased to make their theatre available. On receipt of this advice, she had contacted Mrs. Carlson, who communicated with Mr. Mason, of I.C.I., and arranged for the film evening to be held on Tuesday, May 1. Taubmans were notified accordingly, and this date has been reserved with them for the film evening. It would be necessary to provide a projector and the services of an operator.

Presentation of Prizes.—The Secretary said that members would have noticed that it had been possible to have Sir Harry Jephcott as guest speaker at the prize presentation and for Lady Jephcott to present the prizes. The various wholesale houses who presented prizes had been notified, and their prizes would be presented on March 12. Invitations had been extended to those who should be represented at this function. To date approximately eight would be present.

The President said the Secretary had suggested that a copy of Frank Hurley's "Queensland" be presented to Sir Harry Jephcott as a small memento of the occasion. This had been procured, and was tabled for the perusal of the Council.

The Secretary reported that she had also arranged for a basket of tropical fruit and flowers to be sent to Sir Harry and Lady Jephcott at Lennons in time for their arrival.

Discussion Group.—Mr. Stevens said he would like the Council's opinion as to whether the group should be for Society members only or for anyone interested in Pharmacy. Another suggestion was that at every third meeting an endeavour be made to have a guest speaker, whose subject would be along scientific lines.

Mr. Greig said he was in favour of making the discussion group available for those interested in Phar-

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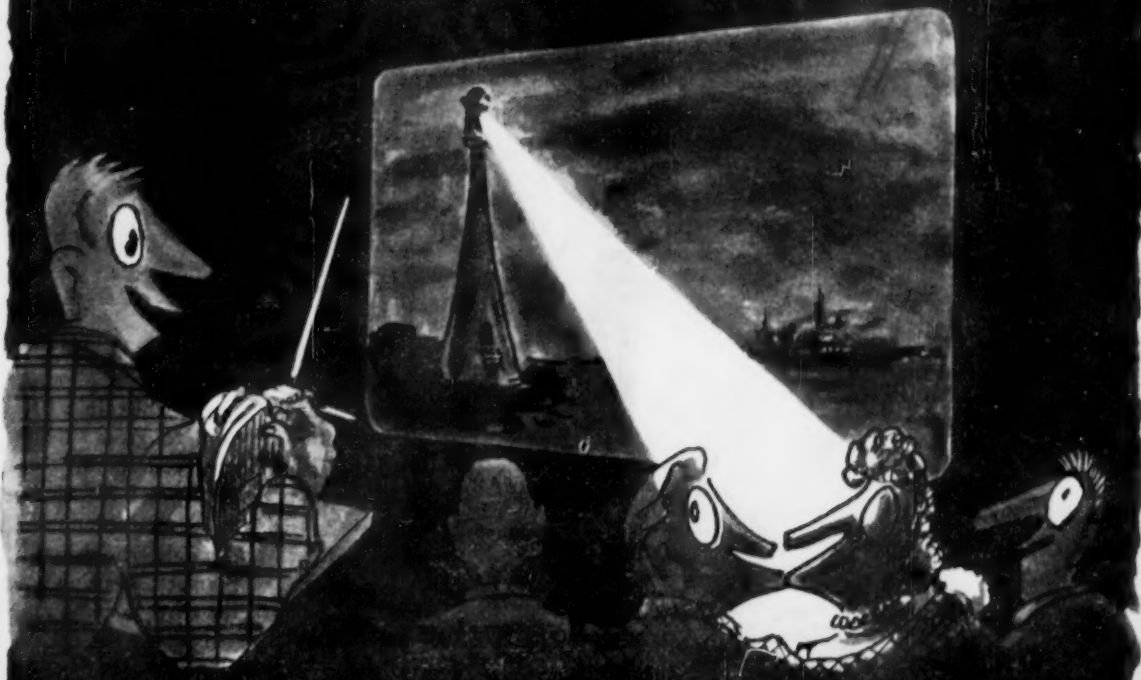
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QUEENSLAND—Continued

macy—it should not be restricted to members of the Society. As far as having a science meeting and guest speaker every third meeting, Mr. Greig said he felt that this was for the group to decide when it commenced to function.

Mr. Greig moved that Mr. Stevens' report be received, and further progress be left in the hands of Mr. Stevens. Seconded by Mr. Wells. Carried.

Correspondence.—To the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, inquiring if it would be possible to procure a copy of "History of Pharmacy," by James Grier, for the Society Library.—Reply stating that Mr. Sissons had been able to locate a copy, which had been forwarded with the compliments of the Victorian Society.—The Secretary said she had written thanking Mr. Kent, Mr. Sissons and the Victorian Society for making a copy of this publication available.

From Pharmaceutical Association, (1) seeking the name of the Society representative to the Melbourne Conference in May. Mr. Greig moved, Mr. Stevens seconded, that the President be the representative. There being no other nomination, Mr. Martin was duly appointed to represent the Society.

With regard to remits for the conference agenda—the Secretary said on referring to back minutes she had found a remit which was suggested over a year ago for discussion at the next conference. After discussion, it was agreed that this form the basis of a remit from Queensland for the conference agenda.

(2) Inquiring if it is the wish of this State that lower priced hotel accommodation be obtained for the conference.—Those attending the conference said they were quite happy at the tariffs quoted. The Secretary was requested to notify Mr. Kent that no one from Queensland was looking for accommodation at a lower tariff.

(3) Forwarding a copy of the proclamation of January 26, 1956, regarding the use of Methylated Spirit in Veterinary Medicines and in Medicines for external human use.

From Mr. J. M. McKenzie, tendering with regret his resignation as a member of the Council. Mr. Greig moved that Mr. McKenzie's resignation be accepted with regret; that he be thanked for his services whilst a member of the Council, and informed it is felt that no doubt he will assist the Council whenever he can as the occasion demands. Seconded by Mr. McCaskie. Carried.

Applications for Membership.—The following new members were elected:—

Full Members: Mrs. P. J. Wallace, Mr. L. M. Hoffman, Miss C. F. Daly, Miss N. V. Rankine, Mr. N. P. Bishop, Mr. R. W. Lun.

Associates: Mr. D. J. Todd, Miss H. P. Uscinski, Mr. J. D. K. Barnett, Mr. N. J. Deeth, Mr. K. J. Shaw.

Reports.—The usual monthly reports were given by Miss Chalmers (A.J.P.), Mr. Young (British journals), Mr. Woods ("Pharmacy International").

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on items which had come before the Board during the month. He said there was little of interest to report on at this meeting.

Difficulty in Deciphering of Doctors' Handwriting.—It was reported that the manager of a city pharmacy had complained that several doctors were writing prescriptions in faint pencil, making the prescriptions very hard to decipher. He asked if anything could be done to remedy the matter.

Other members said they had had similar experience. Several doctors used faint carbon paper, which made carbon copies of prescriptions practically unreadable. This could be dangerous when a D.D. was prescribed, and particularly awkward when a copy was required for the Health Department.

After discussion, the President said he would discuss the matter with the doctors concerned.

Medical List for 1956.—The Secretary said it was two years since the Medical List was distributed. She inquired if the Council would consider a copy of this year's list being supplied to members. Mr. Stevens suggested that a paragraph be included in next "Bulletin," mentioning that the new Medical List will be available in August. Any member desirous of obtaining a copy should place his name with the office, when a copy would be procured for him. Mr. Stevens moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Greig. Carried.

Flood Appeal.—The President referred to the flood appeal which had been established by the Guild on behalf of Mr. C. N. Geyer, of Inglewood. Mr. Martin said this town had been badly hit by the flood in January, and he believed Mr. Geyer had estimated his losses to be about £3000. For the information of the meeting the Secretary read a letter she had received from Mr. Geyer.

The President said it would appear that Mr. Geyer was badly in need of assistance, and he thought that at a time like this, as Mr. Geyer was also a Society member, a donation could be made from the funds.

Mr. Greig moved that a donation of £25 be made. Seconded by Mr. Woods. Carried.

Sale of Restricted Drug Over the Counter.—A member said he had recently discovered that a customer had been able to obtain a restricted drug without a prescription from a chemist in a neighbouring district. He felt that members' attention should be drawn to this fact. Members agreed that publicity should be given to this matter.

The meeting closed at 10.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

**S.B.C.
Meeting**

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham street, Brisbane, on March 1, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), C. A. Nichol, F. H. Phillips, L. W. Huxham, L. Hall, A. B. Chater, J. J. Delahunty, R. M. Ward, A. Bell, C. W. Noble and the State Secretary.

Report by Mr. Bell on Retail List.—Mr. Bell reported that during the preceding week he flew to Sydney during the day for discussion with the Executive of the N.S.W. Branch on the retail list. Mr. Bell said he had discussions with Mr. Keith Thomas and Mr. Conolly. Mr. Bell said the discussions were very amicable and he felt that quite an amount of good was done by the visit.

The President thanked Mr. Bell for his report and for having taken the time to visit Sydney.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. I. W. Musumeci, Mareeba, and R. C. Simpson, Townsville.

Branch Recording.—Mr. L. W. Williams' Branch Pharmacy at Northgate road, Northgate.

Correspondence.—To Mr. K. G. Attiwill, advising the committee is in agreement with the proposed questionnaire.

To the Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Inquiring if it would be possible to procure a small card suitable for featuring "Nada" Toothbrushes. (2) Advising that this Branch endorses his representations to have the margins restored for "Michel" preparations.

To Messrs. G. J. Allen, R. C. Lee and N. C. Geyer, referring to the recent Press reports of the disastrous flooding in their towns and inquiring if they have suffered personally and are desirous of assistance.

Reply from Mr. Allen stating it is encouraging to receive such letters wondering how the residents have fared and always with offers of assistance. Though he

QUEENSLAND—Continued

did have some losses he is quite happy about his position. Drawing attention to Mr. Geyer, of Inglewood, who is reported as having lost practically everything.

Reply from C. N. Geyer, conveying sincere gratitude for the offer of assistance so graciously extended to him in his present loss. Stating he is more than pleased to accept any aid to enable him to restock and resume normal business. Stating it is not yet two years since he purchased the business and he has been labouring under the heavy payments, which now threaten to embarrass him. The town of Inglewood has taken a terrific battering. Advising it is hard to give the correct figure of loss, but it is safe to say that the minimum estimate would be £3,000 in fittings and stock lost, ruined or damaged. The Secretary reported that on receipt of Mr. Geyer's letter she had sent him a complete new series of price lists.

Members said they felt an appeal fund should be established to help Mr. Geyer re-establish himself.

Mr. Noble said there were over 400 Guild Members in Queensland and he felt that each one would not miss £5. If several thousand pounds could be raised it would greatly assist this young pharmacist, who now said he was financially embarrassed.

Mr. Nichol said he was in favour of the appeal, but he felt that it should go further to the southern States. When there had been flood appeals in the past, Queensland had always pulled its weight. No doubt the money which was subscribed last year had all been distributed among the Maitland chemists.

After discussion, it was agreed that inquiries be made as to Mr. Geyer's willingness to the establishment of a fund, also the Federal President's views concerning any assistance from the south.

Mr. Chater moved, Mr. Delahunty seconded, that if Mr. Geyer concurred, an appeal be launched. Carried.

Every member present promised to support the appeal.

To Mr. Brian Page, offering congratulations and good wishes on his election as President of N.U.P.S.A.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia: (1) Seeking the name of the Guild representative to the conference to be held in Melbourne in May next.

Mr. Nichol moved, Mr. Noble seconded, that Mr. Lenehan represent this Branch at the conference. There being no other nomination, Mr. Lenehan was duly appointed.

(2) Following representations by the Association to the Comptroller General of Customs the Spirits Act By-Laws relating to the use of Methylated Spirit in Medicines has been amended. Attaching copy of the proclamation published in the Government Gazette of January 26. It was agreed that this information be circulated for the information of members.

From Mr. Jones, Queensland Manager of Colgates, stating how pleased they were with the response from Queensland chemists. Conveying to the committee his sincere thanks for the wonderful co-operation afforded them and also for the valuable help given to him personally by Mr. Huxham.

Federal Delegate's Report.—In the absence of Mr. Martin, Mr. Nichol reported that he had received a copy of a communication which Mr. Attiwill had received from the Director-General of Health concerning the dispensing of Pharmaceutical Benefits in Western Australian hospitals. Mr. Nichol also tabled for information a Press report concerning the interstate conference of the Combined Friendly Societies' Federal Executive.

Pharmacy Board. — Mr. Nichol reported on Board matters.

Discussion with Lodge Representatives.—Mr. Lenehan

reported that the Corinda F.S. Dispensary had closed down. The lodges in the area had approached all the chemists with a view to their undertaking dispensing for the lodges. All the chemists were furnished with the information as to the Guild's recommendations. A few days ago the lodge representatives telephoned for an interview to discuss dispensing by the chemists concerned, and had told them the Guild's recommendation for lodge dispensing was Guild rates less 8 1-3 per cent., and the procedure adopted regarding payment. The representatives went away quite happy. They were having a meeting of the lodges and would then contact the chemists concerned.

Merchandising Activities.—Mr. Delahunty tabled correspondence he had received from the Merchandising Section. He said a letter had been sent to Diaderm Laboratories on reducing the retail price of D.P. Cream without reimbursing the retailer. He felt that this Branch should also protest to this firm on reducing the retail price without any adjustment being made to the retailer. It was resolved that the Secretary write to the Diaderm Laboratories tendering this Branch's protest.

Mr. Delahunty reported that the containers for "Gill-seal" Baby Rusks had been made stronger and better.

Mr. Delahunty also advised that all members would be circularised regarding Parke Davis' Vitamin Drive in May, 1956, and asked to give their full support.

Extra Space at Drysdale's Chambers.—The President reported that the tenant in the back room had now moved out and the Directors of Drysdale's were pleased to make the space available to the Guild and Society, so that they could have all the space. Mr. Lenehan said he was sure all the members of the Guild Committee were in favour of the Guild and Society taking over the space and making provision for a lecture room. The opportunity would never come again if the space was not accepted. There was provision for a servery and he had in mind that once the room was properly fitted up it could be made available for letting for night meetings, etc.

Mr. Noble said he felt that representatives of the Guild and Society should meet the Directors of Drysdale's and discuss with them the fitting up of the room, rental, lease and the question of sub-letting at night-time.

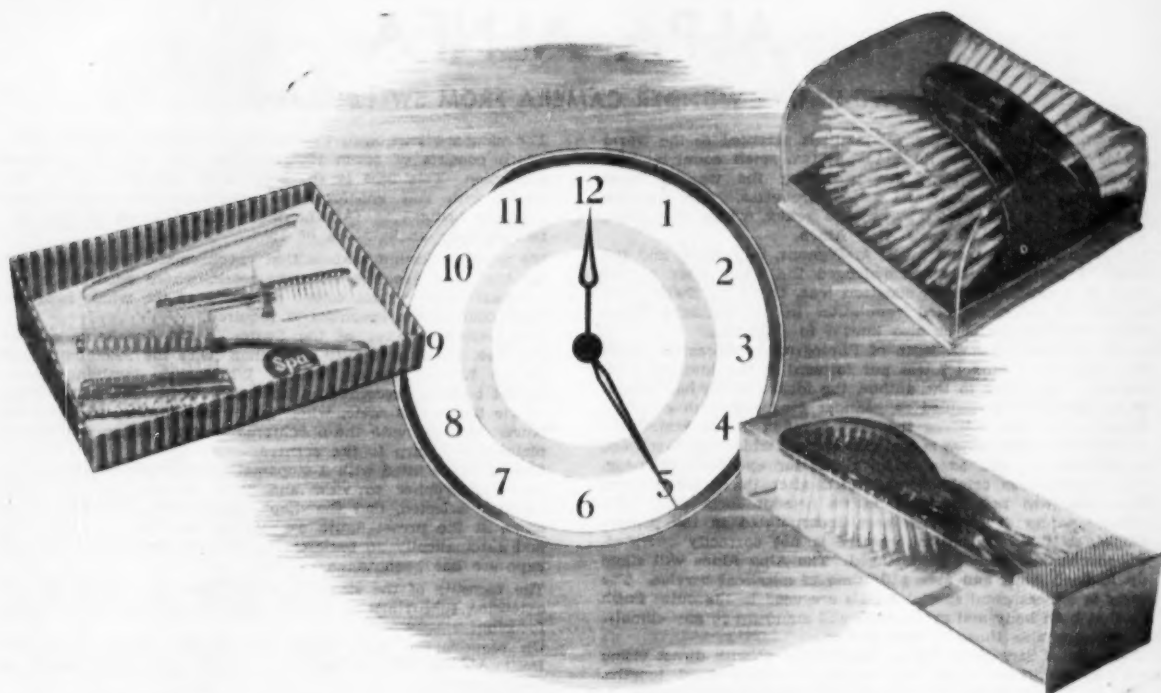
Mr. Chater moved that the Guild take the extra space at a reasonable rental as decided on by the Executive after consultation with the Directors of Drysdale's. Seconded by Mr. Bell. Carried.

Mr. Chater moved that power be given to the Executive to have concrete proposals to place before the next meeting. Seconded by Mr. Bell. Carried.

Pharmacy Ball Committee.—Mr. Nichol said the first meeting of the Ball Committee for 1956 would be held during the ensuing week and he would like the appointment of several Guild Members to the Committee.—After discussion it was agreed that Messrs. C. A. Nichol, L. W. Huxham and C. W. Noble be the Guild representatives.

Taxation Standing Committee Report.—For the information of the meeting Mr. Noble pointed out that the latest report from the Taxation Standing Committee advised that as far as F.S. Dispensaries are concerned the new provision regarding taxation is that dispensaries will be taxed on 10 per cent. of the gross income they receive from the Commonwealth under the National Health Service Scheme and from trading with the general public as from November 4, 1955. Amounts received in the form of per capita payments from their constituent Friendly Societies for the provision of benefits to members of those Societies will continue to be free from income tax.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.



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The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, March 30, 1956 301

ALPA ALNEA

TWO-IN-ONE WONDER CAMERA FROM SWITZERLAND

Though, generally speaking, Germany is accepted as the world leader in the Photographic Industry, two small countries viz., Switzerland and Sweden, are producing the world's finest cameras in the 35 m.m. and 2½ square sizes. The Swedish camera is the Hasselblad 2½ square reflex, whilst that from Switzerland is the 35 m.m. Alpa Alnea.

The Alpa Alnea is made by S. A. Pignons, Ballaigues, and the Model 7 particularly is acknowledged the world over as the ideal 35 m.m. camera. Its standard lens, the Kern Switar, has established an unequalled reputation in the Paillard Bolex Movie Camera, which is also known in Australia.

In the Special 35 m.m. issue of Photography (December, 1955) the Alpa Alnea Model 7 was put forward as the ideal 35 m.m. camera. According to the author, the ideal camera has a focal plane shutter and coupled rangefinder for work with standard lenses, whilst for telelens the mirror reflex is the better one to use. The Alpa Alnea is the only camera which has a coupled rangefinder as well as a prism reflex for eye level focusing. The camera was originally marketed after the Second World War, but was not produced in its present form until 1953. Several safety devices have been incorporated in the present model, so that even if the camera is not correctly operated, the mechanism cannot be damaged. The Alpa Alnea will stand up to hard work and give a lifetime of excellent service. The body is die-cast, and special metals are used in the outer finish so that both body and mechanism will stand up to any climatic conditions, also those in the tropics.

The coupled rangefinder has a single window with direct vision optical viewfinder which can be set to three focal lengths, viz., 50, 90 and 135 m.m. The coupled rangefinder, however, is designed to work with the standard 50 m.m. lens only, and if another lens is used in the camera, the rangefinder automatically cuts out. It is of super-imposed image type, but instead of the usual horizontal position, it is vertically arranged. Focusing in this manner is far easier, as there are more horizontal lines to focus on.

The prismatic reflex viewer will always show pictures at correct sides, and it has a magnification of 1:1. The window is set at the unusual angle of 45 deg., which enables the photographer to not only view through the mirror, but also observe the subject with the naked eye. This arrangement also makes it possible for the photographer to take ceiling shots by merely tilting the camera, and this is one of the outstanding features of the camera. The window is large enough for spectacles wearers.

If the photographer wears spectacles, special glasses can be fitted on both the viewfinder and the reflex viewing window, thus the need for spectacles is eliminated.

The shutter is focal plane with time exposure of 1-1/1000ths second, and is adjustable to any fraction required, except between 1/10th and 1/25th sec. It is equipped with selftimer adjustable up to 15 sec. delay. It is also fully synchronised for flash bulbs and electronic flashes, and for the two types of flashes there are two different flash contacts which are made in a way that the photographer cannot make a mistake.

The camera takes standard 35 m.m. cassettes, and though it has provision for rewind into the original cassette, if the photographer so desires, a second cassette can be used to feed in directly, thus avoiding rewind and making it possible to develop part of the film more easily by cutting same.

A slip-on socket shoe is provided for various accessories, and will also fit a Metraphot Exposure Meter, whilst the beautifully finished ever-ready case has sufficient space to take the exposure meter when mounted on the camera.

The standard lens imported is the Kern Switar 1:1.8/50 m.m., which consists of seven elements and has full apochromatic correction. This lens is the only large aperture lens in the world with full apochromatic correction, the next biggest aperture being 1:4.5 (Apo-Lanthar). Other lenses of this correction have an aperture of 1:9.

We wish to remind readers that apochromatic lenses are used for the most exacting scientific work, where accurate colour separation and correct colour rendering of the whole range of the colour of the spectrum is required.

The resolving power of the Switar is 200 lines/m.m. at full aperture, which is slightly more than twice the resolving power of the highest quality lenses. Whilst this resolving power cannot be really recorded on black and white film, as the grain of the film limits same, when taking colour film, its resolving power, together with the apochromatic correction, yields superb pictures, pinsharp to the corners.

The Switar is fitted with a stopomatic diaphragm which enables the photographer to view and focus on full or any other aperture selected, and the diaphragm will automatically close down at the preset figure as soon as the shutter is released, and automatically go back to the viewing diaphragm after the exposure has been taken.

The focusing of the standard Switar goes down to 20 in., but extension tube rings or bellows can also be used for close-up focusing.

On request, the Alpa Alnea can also be supplied with Old Delft Alfinon 1:2.8/50 m.m. lens with preset diaphragm, at lower prices.

The Alfinon is a four element anastigmat of the Tessar type. There is a large range of interchangeable lenses from the 3.5/28 m.m. retro-focus wide angle lenses made by Angenieux, up to tele lenses of one metre focal lengths, and it is worthy of note that even the longest focal length lenses are anastigmats. Mirror lenses are also available for the Alpa up to 150 in. focal length. The Tele Lenses are fitted with the "Extensan" Tube, which enables very close focusing, and which when taken off leaves a short barrel lens for use in the extension bellows. The camera can also be supplied with Makro-Kilar fitted as standard equipment or as an extra, which has an aperture of 1:3.5/40 m.m., and focuses down to 4 in. in the Makro-Kilar Model D to 2 in. right from infinity.

The various accessories, such as original filters, sunshades, special equipment for technical or medical photography, are innumerable. In addition, the Alpa features some attachments for special medical photography which are unobtainable with any other camera; therefore, the Alpa is used in medical science even in Germany.

The Alpa Alnea Model 5 is a prism reflex camera, and has the direct vision viewfinder, too, but without coupled rangefinder; otherwise it has the same features and appearance as the Model 7.

The camera carries a one-year guarantee, and has a world-wide service. In Australia, the servicing is carried out in Melbourne and Sydney, and we have not only arranged for the availability of spare parts, but the factory has supplied us with original tools to ensure satisfactory service.

The price of the Alpa Alnea Model 7 with Stopomatic Kern Switar 1:1.8 is £222/15/-. The Model 5 with the same lens is £197/7/-. Imported ever-ready case £9/2/-. For prices with Alfinon, and for all the accessories, which are also in stock, kindly contact our office in your State, and we shall be glad to supply you with complete price list and documentation.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. M. Wilson will be assisting Mr. J. Duncan, of Gawler, during March and April.

Miss J. Bardolph opened a new pharmacy in Hampstead in the second week of March.

Mrs. D. Maloney is now manageress of Gryst's Pharmacy, Kingswood.

Mr. H. Madigan is now manager of the Goodwood branch of the Friendly Society Medical Association.

Mr. A. Hodgson has been assisting Mr. D. Fleer, of Northfield.

Mr. W. K. Burke, of N.S.W., has transferred on to the S.A. Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Mr. G. Kamm has been acting as temporary manager for Carrigs Pharmacy, Golflands.

Mr. J. Burns is now in charge of the pharmacy in Kadina previously conducted by J. White & Sons.

Mr. G. Kinnear has been managing for Mr. V. L. Mitchell, of Enfield, and Mr. P. Ball, of Edwardstown.

Mr. J. Wurm, of Laura, expects to open a new pharmacy in Flinders street, Adelaide.

Since his return from Melbourne Mr. R. Maloney has been working at the Kilkenny pharmacy conducted as Gryst's Pharmacy by his family.

Mr. N. Carrig has been relieving his managers at Hindmarsh (Mr. G. Bailey) and at Mitcham (Mr. R. Hole).

During March, Mr. J. Lloyd transferred to E. C. Sauer's, of Karulta Park. His place at Gryst's Pharmacy was filled by Mr. R. Maloney.

Mr. R. Griffiths has been working at the Clarence Park pharmacy of Mr. C. Malpas to allow the proprietor to have a holiday vacation.

Miss J. Thomas assisted Mr. K. S. Porter, of Albert Park, during February and March.

Mr. T. Sawyer is now recorded as being the manager at the Beulah Park branch of the Friendly Societies Medical Association.

Mr. J. Mitchell visited Burra at the end of February to assist Mr. B. Nicholls, and Yorketown during most of March under engagement to Mr. D. Webb.

Miss M. J. Harvey has transferred to New South Wales to take charge of the pharmacy previously conducted by her late father in Broken Hill.

Mr. J. O'Hara has transferred from Western Australia under reciprocal agreements and accepted a position with Birks-Chemists Ltd. to relieve Mr. K. Wall, manager of its branch at Port Adelaide.

Mr. R. Burlinson has again been relieving various country pharmacists. This time he went to Strathalbyn for Mr. R. E. Martin and Mr. K. Marsh and to Murray Bridge for Mr. C. Pfeiffer.

Mr. J. Jeffrey acted as locum for Mr. M. Prosser, of Lean's branch pharmacy, Harcourt Gardens, for a fortnight in February. He also relieved Mr. A. Lean at the original pharmacy in March. Later he similarly assisted Mr. A. B. Field, of Woodlands Park.

Mr. R. Clampett acted as relieving manager during February and March for Mr. R. B. Martin, of Bowden, and Mr. R. Callaghan, of Peterborough. He is to open his own pharmacy in Kilkenny in April.

Mr. J. Otto has been over to the West Coast to assist Mr. N. Cumming, of Cleve, and Mr. J. Justin, of Port Lincoln. He also spent a week in February with Mr. G. Somerville, of Grote street, Adelaide.

Mr. K. McNeil moved from his position with J. White & Sons on North Terrace late in January to take over the management of Mr. J. C. White's pharmacy in Hindley street.

Mr. J. Windle, of Walkerville, began an extended holiday of eight months in the middle of February, having arranged for Mr. M. Murphy to take charge during his absence.

Mr. K. Glastonbury acted as manager at E. C. Sauer's Morphetville pharmacy just prior to beginning studies again in the medical course at the University of Adelaide.

Miss Gillian Montgomery is to embark for England in June next. She has been acting as manageress at Carrigs Ltd., Hindmarsh, during the absence of Mr. G. Kamm and also for Mr. R. Gwynne of Lockleys.

Miss M. Evans visited Mr. R. Gwynne, of Lockleys, for a few days at the beginning of February before going to Mr. J. Upton, of Glenelg, for six weeks, concluded in the middle of March.

Mr. R. Brice acted as reliever for Mr. A. C. Holloway, of East Glenelg, during February, and for Mr. L. Davison, of Kilkenny, and Mr. W. Ey, of Colonel Light Gardens. He has also acted as manager for Mr. R. Brougham, of Mitcham.

Mr. P. McColl resigned his position with Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd. some weeks ago, and has been assisting in the pharmacies conducted by Mr. F. Streicher at Clare and Port Augusta. He also visited Jamestown on behalf of Mr. R. Veitch, and Gawler to relieve Mr. G. Harnett, manager for Mr. O. Conley.

Mr. R. Butler, of Hectorville, had a week off in the middle of the month, leaving Mr. J. Burns in charge.

Mr. M. Palk spent the end of February with Mr. J. Hardy, of Hult street, Adelaide, and then had five weeks at Paul's Pharmacy, Glenelg, during the absence of Mr. D. Paul himself and of Mr. P. de Waard for the celebration of his wedding.

Loss of Dangerous Drugs.—A bottle of dangerous drugs was lost from a delivery truck between Adelaide and Hindmarsh on March 2. The drugs were contained in a parcel addressed to the Friendly Society's Dispensary, Hindmarsh. Announcements of the loss appeared in the Adelaide newspapers.

Engagement.—Nancy Joy Gerard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gerard, of Norwood, to Ian Frederick Angus MacLeod, of Crafers. Mr. MacLeod is the son of Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod, of Largs Bay.

WEDDINGS

Miss Phillipa Hoskin, who is Mayoress of Woodville, was married to Mr. David Sales, of Croydon, in Pirie street Methodist Church during the month.

The wedding of Miss Joy Yvonne Steen and Keith C. Netting took place at St. Peter's College Chapel recently.

On April 7, at Rostrevor College Chapel, the marriage will be celebrated of Miss Colleen Carmody, of Adelaide, and Mr. Hayden John Madigan, of Fullarton. We offer our congratulations to the happy couples.

BIRTHS

Rowe.—On February 22, at Memorial, to Patricia and John—a son (Michael Wilson).

Currie (nee Carver).—At Kingswood Private Hospital, on February 23, to Beryle and Bob—a son (still-born).

Sleep.—To Aileen and Frank, at Ashford Community Hospital, on February 11—a son (Brenton Alan).

Michael.—At Glenelg Community Hospital, to Jean and Robert—a son.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Carlier (nee McKenzie).—To Margaret and Ellis, on March 8, at Williza—a daughter (Lesley Ann).

Egar.—To Pat and Paul, at Berri—a son.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The number of associate members of the Women Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association has shown a most satisfying increase. In the past year membership has trebled, according to the report by the retiring President (Miss K. V. Read) at the Association's 3rd annual meeting in the Lady Symon Hall at the University of Adelaide this month. Miss Read was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

The Committee includes: Vice-President, Miss Zeta Walsh; Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ronald Southcott; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Bruce Martin; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. P. Kwer; and ex officio as Past President, Mr. L. T. Maloney. Mrs. Robert Maloney is chairman of the social sub-committee, and Miss Kaye Lynas is publicity officer.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on February 18, at 7.55 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, A. E. Bowey, D. C. Hill, G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, B. F. Mildren, and the Assistant to the Registrar.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS 1956

Members of the above Society are notified that nominations for three Councillors will close at 12 noon on 30th April, 1956, at the office of the above Society.

J. U. Maxwell,
Returning Officer.

Alexandra Chambers,
27 Grenfell Street,
ADELAIDE.

Correspondence.—A verbal report from Mr. A. E. Bowey on Amendments to Dangerous Drugs Act and Poisons legislation in Great Britain was received.

Letter to Government Printer, forwarding copy of register for 1956 and ordering 50 printed copies.

Circular from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, re use of methylated spirit in veterinary medicines and in medicines for external human use. Received.

P.A.A. Conference.—Letter to Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, accepting offer of Registrar to submit again report previously given at the Brisbane Conference.

Remits:

I. Mr. E. F. Lipsham submitted a proposed remit for the Conference regarding Foreign Migrant Pharmacists, as follows:—

Motion:

"That this meeting of representatives of Australian Pharmacy Boards considers it desirable for pharmacists who do not come within normal reciprocal agreements to be facilitated in any desire they may have to move from one Australian State to another."

Memorandum:

In introducing the above motion for consideration it is essential to realise that the term **Foreign**

Migrant Pharmacists has been used to avoid confusion which can readily come about because of the variant manner in which the individual States have handled the registration of such pharmacists.

For the purpose of this motion the group in question includes persons—

- (1) Possessing a qualification to practise in a place with whose registering authority the Australian States do not enter into reciprocal agreements, and
- (2) Registered to practise pharmacy in Australia under individual State law other than by
 - (i) The normal means of tuition and examination, or
 - (ii) Under normal reciprocal agreements.

It was resolved that the remit be adopted for forwarding to the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, for inclusion in the agenda.

II. The President submitted the following suggested remit which had been prepared following a case reported to him of a tube which had been fouled in attempting to remove a label, in accordance with the regulations under the Pharmacy Act.

Motion:

"That this Conference of Pharmacy Boards recommends that Retail Pharmacists be advised that their professional responsibilities regarding the dispensing of proprietary medicaments in metal tubes printed or painted with lacquer is best met by covering the original label by immersing the tube in a quick-drying lacquer."

It should be noted that attempts to remove the printing mechanically or by solvents have led to patients being injured by admixture of the medication with the removal aid selected for the purpose.

It was resolved that the remit be adopted for forwarding to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia for inclusion in the agenda, provided that a suitable quick-drying lacquer is readily available on the market.

Visit of Mr. K. D. Johnson to England.—It was reported that Mr. K. D. Johnson, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of S.A., would shortly be leaving for abroad, and had expressed his willingness to investigate any matters which he thought might be of interest to the Board.

It was suggested that the Board supply Mr. Johnson with an accreditation with which to approach this matter, and that he also take with him a Commemoration Programme from the University to show the aca-

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1½	CURLYPET Plus Sales Tax	3/6	27/-	2.0.6
	CURLYPET SHAMPOO Plus Sales Tax	8d.	3/10	
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS, Economy	12/8	112/8	2.16.3
1	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS, Large	7/6	67/6	3.7.6
2	DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS, Small	4/-	36/-	3.12.0
	FORD INHALER	3/-	24/-	
1	FORD PILLS, Large	5/6	49/6	2.9.6
4	FORD PILLS, Small	3/-	27/-	5.8.0
1	KANATOX, Large	10/-	90/-	
1	KANATOX, Small	3/6	31/6	7.11
1	MENTHOLD CREME	9/6	76/6	1.18.3
1	NUXIDS, Large	3/6	31/6	
1	NUXIDS, Small	1/3	11/3	2.10
1	PRESSOR SALT	3/6	31/6	15.9
1	YOUTH-O-FORM Plus Sales Tax	20/7	166/2	1.7.8
TOTAL				24.6.2
(Cross out which discount does not apply)				7½% or 5% or 2½%
				1.16.6
				22.9.8



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1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Economy	2 16 3
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	1 16 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
1/6 doz. KANATOX — Small	5 3
1 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	19 2
1/6 doz. NUXIDS — Small	1 10
1 doz. PRESSOR SALT	7 11
1/12 doz. YOUTH-O-FORM	13 10
Plus Sales Tax	
TOTAL	16 11 6
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	1 4 10
	£15 6 8
TOTAL PROFIT—48.75%	£7 8 6

EXAMPLE B.

1 doz. CURLYPET	£1 7 0
Plus Sales Tax	
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Economy	1 8 2
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Large	1 13 9
1 doz. DR. MACKENZIE'S MENTHOLS — Small	18 0
1 doz. FORD PILLS — Large	2 9 6
3 doz. FORD PILLS — Small	4 1 0
1/6 doz. MENTHOLD CREME	12 9
1/6 doz. PRESSOR SALT	5 3
TOTAL	12 15 5
7½% SPECIAL PARCEL DISCOUNT	19 2
	£11 16 3
TOTAL PROFIT—48.66%	£5 14 1

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

demic status of Pharmacy in South Australia. It was then resolved that Mr. Johnson be so accredited by the Board.

Overseas Applicants.—It was reported that there were five pharmacists with overseas qualifications who were desirous of meeting the Board's requirements to obtain registration in this State. All had been advised that they must take the Standard English Test at the University early in March. It was resolved that the President and Mr. Lipsham be given authority to finalise requirements regarding the course in the cases of the applicants who are successful in the Standard English Test.

Relievers.—Mr. R. G. Medlow to Mr. R. C. Parker, Mr. K. B. Glastonbury to Miss E. M. Page, Mr. J. V. Burns to Messrs. E. C. Sauer, A. G. Tiver, R. J. Butler, Mr. M. I. Brady, Jr., to Mr. C. J. Kean, Mr. R. H. Brice to Messrs. E. G. Highman, A. C. Holloway, Mr. J. L. Jeffrey to Messrs. R. N. Spafford, H. G. Collyer, M. G. Prosser, Mr. J. L. Otto to Messrs. N. R. Cumming, J. Justin, Mr. H. D. Coles to Mr. R. H. Burge, Mr. J. Justin to Mr. M. Roberts, Mr. A. D. Hodgson to Messrs. G. R. Townsend and K. S. Porter, Mr. J. R. Mitchels to Mr. W. H. Leak, Mr. D. S. Warren to Mr. E. E. Hogen, Mr. M. J. Paik to Mr. E. L. Hammat, Mrs. E. Wilkins to Messrs. W. F. Rice, R. F. Gwynne, R. H. Fisher, R. J. Tulloch and Saunders & Walker, Mr. M. J. Murphy to Mr. J. Windle.

Registration of Premises.—Applications received and noted from Messrs. J. J. Kelly, M. J. Kimber and J. V. Burns.

Finance.—Statement for the month of January was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £38/17/1 were passed for payment.

Audited Finance Statement for 12 months ended December 31, 1955, and Balance-sheet as at that date, were submitted and adopted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell street, Adelaide, on March 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. A. Russell (President) in the chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, Walter C. Cotterell, A. G. Evans and the Assistant to the Secretary.

Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.—Letter from Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, advising that it will continue its membership of the Federal Council. Received.

Correspondence.—Letter to Mr. J. G. Manning, acknowledging letter stating points to be covered in his address to the half-yearly meeting, and further letter thanking him for the address delivered, and asking that he advise Mr. H. A. Braithwaite of the Council's appreciation for the latter's part in making Mr. Manning available.

A letter was received from Public Relations Secretary, asking for information for inclusion in a History of Pharmacy article for "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." Mr. Lipsham offered to search his records to enable a reply to be forwarded.

Post-graduate School.—Mr. Lipsham reported having read newspaper reports recently regarding summer schools having been conducted for the benefit of men and women who had graduated previously in professional spheres. He suggested that this matter might well be borne in mind by the Council in regard to the pharmaceutical profession. He submitted that the idea might go before the sub-committee on Post-graduate

Education for their views, and report back to the Council.

The President supported the suggestion, and it was resolved that the typescript and cuttings submitted by Mr. Lipsham be circulated among members of the Post-graduate Sub-Committee for consideration and report.

B.P.C.—Letter to Dr. K. R. Capper, acknowledging his letter and advising that Mr. K. D. Johnson will probably call on him during his visit to Great Britain. Letter from Dr. Capper re visit of Mr. K. D. Johnson, and expressing desire to welcome Mr. Johnson.

P.A.A. Conference.—Further correspondence with the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia re May Conference was read and discussed.

Advisory Committee.—The President reported that the meeting fixed for February 9 had been duly held, and he had presided thereat. He stated that the two parties concerned had never met before, and that in bringing the two gentlemen concerned together had resulted in a satisfactory outcome being probable. General conditions in the district concerned had been discussed, and the meeting had closed with the way open for amicable settlement between the parties.

Membership.—The draft of a proposed amendment to the rules of the Society to provide for membership of aged former members was discussed, viz.: New Rule 16 (2) (t):

"To remit the annual subscription due by any member who shall, through advanced age, discontinue to practise his profession; provided that such remission shall be reviewed annually."

It was resolved that the proposed amendment be submitted to the annual general meeting of members in August next, as such provision was found to be generally contained in rules of similar professional organisations.

Applications received and approved from Messrs. M. J. Kimber, W. J. Nicholls, I. J. Duggin, N. P. Bannister, K. C. Netting, W. L. Richards, Misses M. D. Campbell, M. J. Harvey and J. Thomas.

Finance.—Statement for the month of February was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £597/16/10 were passed for payment.

Half-yearly Meeting.—The President briefly reported on the conduct of the half-yearly meeting held on February 27, the minutes of which had already been read and accepted as a true record of proceedings.

Annual Meeting.—The A./Secretary reported that the Shell Theatre seemed to be the most suitable venue for the annual general meeting, and he had made inquiries, which revealed that it was available on only two evenings in August, Monday, 13th, and Friday, 17th.

It was resolved that a firm booking be made for August 13, 1956, and that the Secretary of F.P.S.G.A. be advised.

Complimentary Dinner.—A letter had been forwarded to the Hotel Rundle, confirming the booking for May 3 next, and letters had been forwarded to the invitees advising the date. Mr. A. V. Thomas, the Manager of Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., had advised that he would be absent from the State on that date, but that the company would be represented by Mr. Roger Kuring, who would make the presentation.

It was resolved that a sub-committee consisting of the Presidents of the Society and the Pharmacy Board be appointed to complete the programme for the evening.

Elections.—The A./Secretary reported that Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell, E. F. Lipsham and K. D. Johnson would retire on June 30, 1956. Nominations close on Monday, April 30, 1956.

Returning Officer.—It was resolved that Mr. J. U. Maxwell be appointed.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on March 12, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. H. G. Collyer) and Messrs. E. Lloyd Miller, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, V. L. Mitchell, R. R. Patrick, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, Walter C. Cotterell and the Secretary.

Bottles.—Mr. Patrick raised the question of bottle supplies, and intimated that at the present time a good range of practically all sizes are available, or will be, at an early date.

New Members.—The following new members were approved, subject to the opening of their shops: Miss J. M. Bardolph, Hampstead Gardens; Messrs. J. V. Burns, Kadina; R. B. Clappett, Kilkenny; N. D. Jolly, Hyde Park; R. H. Grist, Peterhead (branch).

Correspondence.—Federal Office, re Permindex and another. Received. The Secretary reported that these matters have been attended to.

Federal President's Report received.

Ipana Month.—As all members received this matter, Secretary to draw members' attention to always use the window display matter.

"Gilsal" Dyes.—Secretary to write Mr. Watson to try and ascertain what two colours can be mixed to obtain another shade, and issue colour cards similar to those put out by the paint companies.

Patents and Proprietaries Lists.—Secretary to notify the Merchandising Service that this matter has now been satisfied. It was resolved that any correspondence from members be acknowledged forthwith.

Copy of Letter, Mr. Irvine.—Received with approval, and await next correspondence from Bristol-Myers Pty. Ltd.

Elastoplast.—Received, but policy not approved in this State. Secretary to request from Federal Office what other line our members can obtain to push.

Financial.—The statement presented to the meeting was approved, and accounts totalling £91/9/7 were passed for payment.

Smith & Nephew Ltd.—Resolved that this company be notified that this Branch supports the action of the Federal Merchandising Service.

Department of Health.—Resolved that this State Branch Committee entertain Mr. Jewkes at a dinner on 9/5/56, at the South Australian Hotel, and that Mr. Fewell and Mr. Booth be invited to be present.

Southern Drug Co.—Mr. Scott to look into the price of Olive Oil.

Commercial Publications Ltd.—Resolved that certain members of the S.B.C. contact those members on the list, as determined.

Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.—Resolved that Mr. Collyer be the voting delegate and that Mr. G. K. F. Scott be proxy delegate. Secretary to notify Mr. Kent accordingly.

Salmond & Spraggon Ltd.—Secretary to request the exact amount of bonus as per the company's letter of 16/2/56, before notifying members in respect thereto.

Chamber of Manufactures.—Mr. Cotterell presented a full explanation on all points in the proposed determination of employees. Resolved that the draft submitted and discussed be approved.

Mr. G. Murrie.—Secretary to contact Mr. Murrie and ascertain the respective firms that are still supplying, and whom he wishes us to contact on his behalf; also referred to Mr. Miller to take up with P.A.T.A.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) intimated that most matters he had to bring forward had already been dealt with. Mr. Cotterell urged members to push "Family Circle."

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) gave a resume on the following matters: Angeline; D.P. Cream; Michelle Lipstick. Mr. Scott to write in support of Federal Office action in this matter.

Easter Hours were fixed as follows:

March 30, Good Friday—Closed all day.

March 31, Saturday—Open 9 a.m. to 12 noon, and 7 to 8 p.m.

April 1, Sunday—Open 7 to 8 p.m.

April 2, Monday—Open 7 to 8 p.m.

Annual Meeting.—Resolved that the date of the Annual General Meeting be fixed for August 30, 1956, and that the Secretary be authorised to endeavour to arrange the Bohemia Tea Rooms for that date.

"Family Circle."—Secretary to inquire whether new stands are available for "Family Circle," and to notify members accordingly.

Week-end Closing.—Secretary to phone all members who did not reply to the plebiscite on week-end closing.

Building Fund.—Mr. Miller gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring forward the establishment of a Building Fund.

ADDICTION TO ALCOHOL

World Health Committee's Report

In announcing the publication of a report, "Alcohol and Alcoholism" (W.H.O.), "The Chemist and Druggist," July 30, 1955, comments:

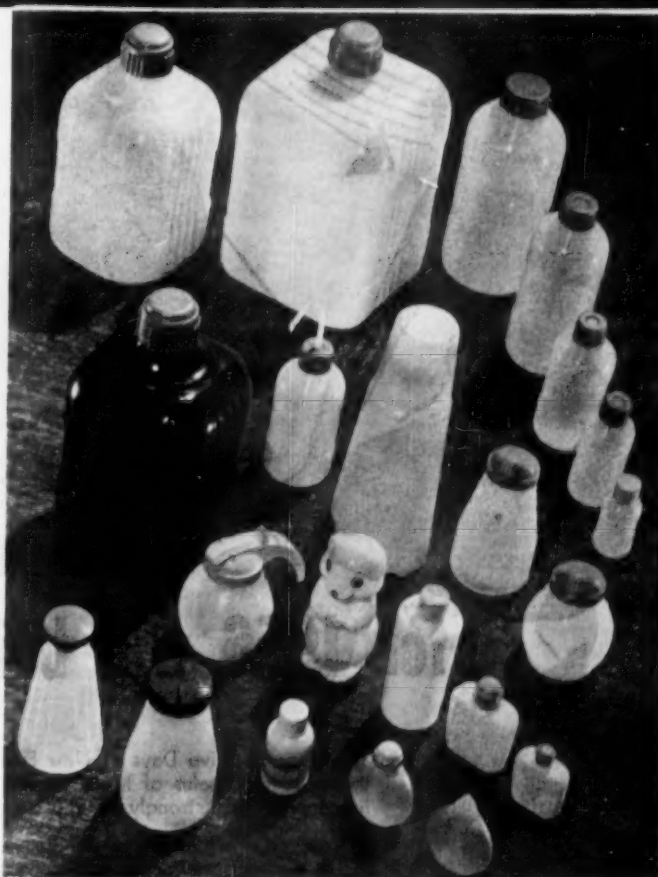
"Discussing the position of alcohol in relation to drug addiction, the Committee sees no need to modify the opinion of the Expert Committee on Alcohol, which reported in 1954 that alcohol as a drug was intermediate between an addiction-producing and a habit-forming drug. The present Committee considers that although many of the events observed in alcoholism are parallel to many of the phenomena observed in opiate addiction, many important differences exist. The Committee thinks, however, that recent evidence makes it appear that there is more resemblance between the responses to the withdrawal of alcohol and of opiates than was previously realised. It is now clear that, following the discontinuation of alcohol after a prolonged period of heavy drinking, severe withdrawal symptoms, which in a limited proportion of cases include convulsions or delirium, or both, may occur. The latter symptoms are more dangerous to the life of the individual than are any of the manifestations of withdrawal of morphine. When serious symptoms follow the withdrawal of alcohol they persist almost as long as do those following the withdrawal of opiates. Physical dependence on alcohol occurs only after a prolonged period of very heavy drinking. In contrast, a considerable degree of physical dependence on morphine can appear after administration of therapeutic doses over a period of twenty-one to thirty days. The attitude of both the individual and society to the use of alcoholic drink is entirely different from their attitude to the use of opiates. Finally, although treatment of alcoholics is far from achieving satisfactory and lasting results in every case, the proportion of such results is much greater than among opiate addicts. The conclusion is that, although there exist so many clinical and biochemical analogies between alcoholism and opiate addiction, one must make a clear distinction between them."

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. G. B. Sherry acted as locum for the two Merredin chemists, Mr. C. B. Fowler and Mr. J. S. Miller, during the month.

Mr. H. J. Stone has opened a modern pharmacy at 335 Albany Highway, Victoria Park. It will be known as "Stone's Drug Store."

Mr. R. J. Healy, of South Perth, left on March 4 for a holiday in Queensland. He will return by the "Duntroon," due on April 9. Miss B. L. Wilson acted as locum.

Mr. E. C. Hywood has returned to his pharmacy after three months' absence on account of illness. Mr. R. E. Boylen, who was in charge of the pharmacy, is now assisting Mr. H. S. Wheeler at Scarborough.

In our last issue we reported that **Mr. C. Williams** had assumed duty as a lecturer in Chemistry and Pharmaceutics at the Perth Technical College. Unfortunately, at the last minute, circumstances arose which prevented Mr. Williams from proceeding to Perth.

Erasure from Register.—At a special session of the Pharmaceutical Council held on February 29, 1956, the name of Aubrey John Stewart was erased from the Pharmaceutical Register of W.A. in pursuance of Section 20 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

A wedding of great pharmaceutical interest took place at St. Margaret's Church of England, Nedlands, on February 24 when **Miss Beth Houghton** became Mrs. John Stanley. The matron of honour was Mrs. R. E. Coates (Jill Stewart), of Collie, and the bridesmaid Lorraine Sallur, of Meekatharra, both of whom graduated in pharmacy with Beth at the 1953 Examinations. Other graduates of the same year present at the wedding were Messrs. C. O. Carter, A. Cohen, K. M. Kidd and R. H. Wiltshire. The guests also included Miss Effie Millar and Mr. H. D. Fitch, with whom she served her apprenticeship.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL ELECTION

At the election held on March 21 to fill two vacancies on the Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., the retiring members, Messrs. R. W. Dalby and E. J. Nicholas, were re-elected.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS

Congratulations to Misses J. E. Shepherd, E. Moore, and Messrs. M. P. Sparrow, C. Manera, who have been awarded Senior Scholarships, and to Miss B. Black, Messrs. B. E. Hopkins, R. L. Brockman, J. R. Hubble, who have been awarded Intermediate Scholarships by the Perth Technical College.

The Senior Scholarships are valued at £60, £80 and £100 per annum in the first, second and third years of their tenure, and are renewable annually subject to satisfactory progress.

The Intermediate Scholarships are awarded to first year students. They are valued at £50 per annum, and are renewable as Senior Scholarships at the end of the year.

Of 12 scholarships open for competition between students of Architecture, Chemistry, Engineering, Home Economics and Pharmacy, this year eight were awarded to Pharmacy students.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

At the Pharmaceutical Council Meeting held on March 6 the following indentures were registered (subject to satisfactory inspection of the pharmacies):—K. A. Bogue to H. J. Stone; M. J. Carter to H. A. Hoffman; P. G. Cooke to K. B. Ashby; J. R. Hubble to H. E. Jaentsch; A. R. G. Jackson and H. R. Howling; G. B. Mencinsky to R. B. Robinson (Boans); D. W. Moyes to I. Dick; M. V. Nora to D. F. Haydon; H. A. Pannizza to R. K. Archer; Josephine Saunders to H. V. Sunderland; T. G. Sutfield to R. W. Dalby.

The indenture of Miss J. E. Shepherd was transferred from Mr. W. J. Nott to Mr. A. W. Walsh.

The registrations of Messrs. J. E. Jack, R. B. Robinson and G. B. Sherry and re-registrations of Vera C. Fowler (now Mrs. Hicks) and Dorothy M. Grantham (now Mrs. Quinn) were approved.

Advice was received of two deaths resulting from Strychnine poisoning.

NEW STUDENTS ADDRESSED BY PRESIDENT

The President (Mr. R. I. Cohen) in addressing new students at Perth Technical College on February 27, said:

It gives me great pleasure, on behalf of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, to extend to you all a hearty welcome to the College, and to wish you success and pleasure in the career that you have chosen.

You are now on the threshold of four years of intensive study, punctuated by terminal and yearly examinations which can be met successfully only by assiduous work in the pharmacy, painstaking and concentrated effort in your classrooms, and, alas, long and toilsome hours of study after the day's work has ended. This will mean the forgoing of many of the pleasures and pastimes which may be enjoyed by those engaged in less onerous courses of study; but success can be achieved only by hard and continuous application.

There are certain compensations in the form of valuable prizes awarded at the end of each academic year; prizes which have been offered by the Council and by business houses and organisations which have the interest of pharmacy students at heart. These are worth striving for and have been the subject of keen competition.

A great amount of enjoyment and relaxation will be shared by all of you in common membership of your Student Association, which caters for your social and recreational needs. Do not fail to join this body and interest yourself in its affairs. It will bring you into even closer contact with your associates who are to be your companions and colleagues from now onward.

It would be opportune here to mention two Societies which will play a big part in your future as pharmaceutical chemists. Firstly the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia. Every graduate in pharmacy in this State on registering becomes a member of this Society. Its governing body is the Pharmaceutical Council, a group of seven chemists elected at intervals by the members. This Council, which is constituted by Act of Parliament, administers the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (about which your instructors will have a lot to say during the course), and is responsible for the education, examination and subsequent registration of its students. I would like at this juncture to introduce you to the Registrar, Mr. Avenell, whom many of you have already met. His offices are adjacent to this Lecture Room. Remember that he is continually available, and is always willing and anxious to advise you on your problems and help you in any possible

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

way; so do not hesitate to see him on any occasion that he can be of assistance to you.

The other Society I would mention is the Pharmaceutical Service Guild. This is the organisation which deals with the commercial side of pharmacy, and has a membership composed of master pharmacists conducting their own businesses. I cannot here dwell on the various aspects of its work, but so great is its value to its members that chemists on entering into business deem it a privilege to be on its roll. The Guild is keenly interested in the welfare of the students, and only a few weeks ago was instrumental in having the wages of apprentices increased.

"The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" is the monthly organ of the Societies and other pharmaceutical organisations of the various States, and many circulars and reports are issued by the Guild. Ask your master's permission to read these publications, from which you will learn a lot about the scientific and social sides of your profession.

One last word. You have chosen pharmacy as a life's work. It is an ancient and honourable profession, and its practitioners have achieved a high standing in the community. We must not tolerate any deviation from the service we owe to the public or any decline in the reputation built over the years. It is not a calling by which you will amass riches, although you should make an adequate living. Under certain circumstances, however, you can become wealthy. If you are satisfied to flout the laws of your country, spurn the ethics of your profession, and disregard the welfare of your colleagues and others who put their trust in you, there is money to be made.

An ancient Chinese philosopher was once asked, "What is the easy road to riches?" He replied, "All roads are easy, if you do not disdain the mud." I exhort you in your travels through pharmacy to avoid the muddy road. The clean road, if less remunerative, is the highway where you will meet friends, earn high regard for yourselves, and make your profession respected.

This is, I think, the largest first year class in our experience, composed of 36 students. Four years may seem a long time in prospect, but I assure you it is a short period in retrospect. May I express the hope that in four years from now there will be 36 new names on our register.

Good fortune to you all!

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at 190 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on March 13, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (chair), G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, J. G. Skeahan, R. D. Edinger, R. W. Dalby, S. J. Wilson, W. G. Lewis, W. T. Harrison, J. V. Hands, A. A. Baxter, and members as per attendance sheet.

"Gilseal" Hat Dyes.—Information had been received that Rumbles Ltd. would be carrying a suitable range of "Gilseal" Hat Dyes.

"Allerban."—A check revealed that there were no stocks of "Allerban" in Western Australia, but arrangements had been made for stocks to be carried by all wholesalers.

Canning Bridge Zone.—A letter had been received from chemists in the district covered by Moreing Road, Swan River, Canning River and High Road, wherein the following members, Messrs. L. Rappeport, E. Down, E. G. Kirk, I. R. Dick, M. H. Humbert and M. Lancaster,

requested permission to form a zone to be known as the Canning Bridge Zone.—It was resolved unanimously that their application be accepted with pleasure, and permission to form the zone be granted.

The President congratulated their representatives, Messrs. Kirk and Down, on their excellent attitude and enthusiasm in presenting their request for the formation of the zone, and wished them all success.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the overall position of "Family Circle," the circulation of which had now been stabilised. Many chemists were finding that their supplies were falling short of demand.

A report was also given on the "Elastoplast" position and the action taken by Federal Office. He gave a short resume of the proposed visit of Mr. Jewkes. He also outlined the position of the Guild and the ethical manufacturers.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Wilson tabled the minutes of the last meeting of the Trade and Commerce Committee and the recommendations of the Committee, as follows:

Elastoplast: That in view of the conflicting instructions forwarded to members with reference to the merchandising of Elastoplast, a further notice be sent to members informing them to comply with the instructions from Federal Office, and delete all reference to the instructions received from the State Branch.

Wholesale Prices: That Federal Office be requested to determine the definition of a wholesale price, as many instances occur when there is a difference in price of goods when obtained direct to that of the same goods when purchased from the local warehouse.

"Gilseal" Labels: That the new "Gilseal" Labels, as submitted, be accepted.

The recommendations of the Trade and Commerce Committee were accepted and confirmed, and a record of appreciation of the work done by Mr. Wilson and his committee was officially recorded.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The following recommendations were placed before the committee for ratification:

(1) That advance copies of the Retail Price List be obtained so that the local price correction can be forwarded in time for inclusion in the first amendment sheets.

(2) That the following retail prices be adopted. Senegae & Ammoniae—4 oz., 5/9; 6 oz., 7/-; 8 oz., 8/-. A.P.C.—4 oz., 3/9; 6 oz., 4/6; 8 oz., 5/6.

(3) That the corrected dispensing prices for tablets as submitted be accepted and copies forwarded to all members.

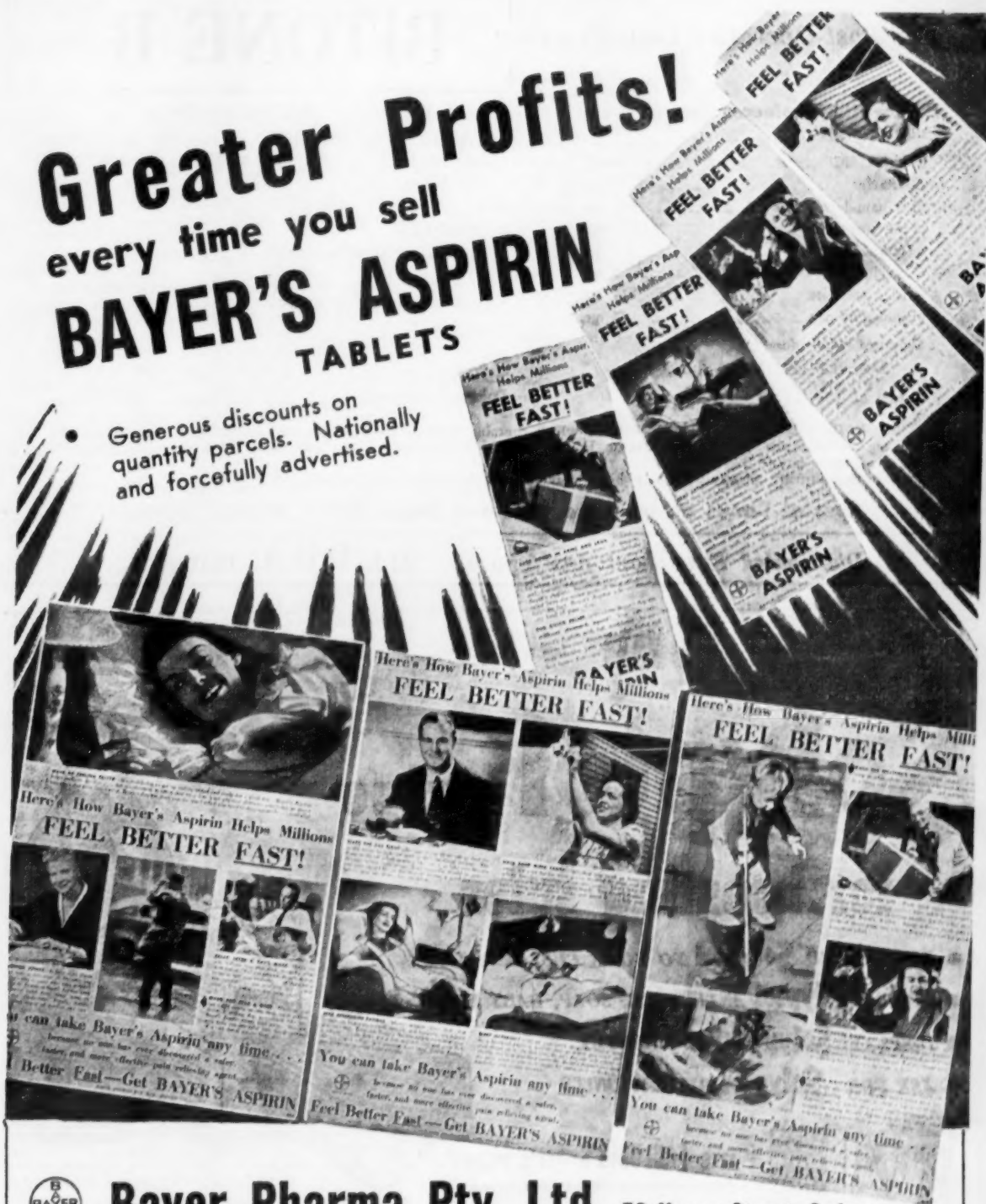
Resolved that the recommendations as set down by the Pricing Officer be accepted and confirmed.

Canning Bridge Zone.—Resolved that Federal Office be requested to investigate the unsatisfactory position of the one-man pharmacy in regard to parcel discounts, availability and display materials of certain nationally advertised lines, as the position arises when a special national advertising campaign is to take place that wholesalers offer a discount for quantity buying together with special display material, which is only obtainable by the purchase of the discount parcel; in addition, priority is given to the parcel buyers, with the result that the one-man pharmacy finds himself unable to reap the benefit and to tie up with the national advertising because of his inability to purchase the quantity parcel. This precludes him from obtaining the discount, the display material, and in some instances the actual stock, in time.

W.A.G.R. Employees' Hospital and Medical Benefits Fund Inc.—The position regarding the negotiations with the W.A.G.R. Fund is that although numerous communications have taken place both by letter and telephone between the Fund and the Guild, it appears at this stage that the members of the Fund's board are not prepared to meet the Guild and discuss the position.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

It was resolved that the executive interview the members of the Guild concerned with a view to terminating any agreements that they have with the W.A.G.R. Fund, bringing to their notice copies of the correspondence and drawing to their attention that it is an offence against the regulations and practices of the Guild for a chemist to enter into individual contracts without first submitting copies of any such agreements or contracts to the State Branch Committee for verification or rejection.

D. R. Bott.—A resume of the position regarding D. R. Bott is as follows:

That he was served with a complaint and later with a notice to appear before the State Branch Committee, both of which he ignored. The State Branch Committee met, and dealt with the complaint under its constitution and rules, the result of which Mr. Bott was fined £20 and was served with a notice of the Committee's finding, and of his right of appeal, this again he ignored. The matter has now been placed in the hands of our legal advisers for the collection of the fine and a summons has been issued. A further complaint has been served upon him under the rules and regulations.

Kalgoorlie Trip.—The Secretary reported having visited Kalgoorlie and the chemists en route. Regarding "Family Circle," chemists had found that their initial orders were in excess of their requirements, but had now reached a position when a stabilised sale with a tendency to increase in the future.

At Kalgoorlie it was discovered that various contracts for the dispensing of pharmaceutical benefits were in existence—the Miners' Medical Fund, Goldfields Medical Fund, Commonwealth Railway Employees' Benefit Fund, Ora Bander Medical Fund, Coolgardie Medical Fund, and rates for hospital dispensing. With the exception of the Miners' Fund, which is open to all chemists, the other contracts are individually held. At a meeting of the chemists discussion took place into the ways and means of streamlining all the contracts and merging them under the one heading of the Miners' Benefit Fund. There is a number of difficulties to overcome, but it is felt that these are not insurmountable.

Country Hospital Dispensing.—Subsequent to Mr. Scott's visit, Mr. H. A. Leslie, M.H.R., was interviewed, and the whole matter was once again discussed with him. Two lines of approach to this position were discussed, and the Guild in W.A. has not closed this problem as insoluble. Mr. Allan reported that an opinion from counsel agreed with the favourable opinion previously given by another counsel.

After a long discussion, the following resolution was passed: That Federal Office be again requested to continue the campaign of the problem of Country Hospital Dispensing.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

DON'T KILL AMBITION

An American industrialist once said: "The way to develop the best that is in man is by appreciation and encouragement. There is nothing else that so kills the ambition of a man as criticism from his superiors."

Appreciation begets co-operation and this in turn creates goodwill, thus we have a solid foundation upon which social friendship and commercial enterprise will stand the test of time. Success in any capacity lies in knowing how to handle people.—From "The South Australian Storekeepers' Journal."

VEGETABLE DRUGS FAVOURED

Of 1,200 medicines listed in Poland's pharmacopoeia 300 are of vegetable origin. This represents a planned policy under which the use of vegetable drugs is steadily increasing. In support of it 200 scientists attended a congress in Poznan recently to discuss increased production and collection of vegetable materials and extraction and processing problems. There are now six State research centres studying the production of vegetable derivatives under the control of the Institute of Plant Medicines. Production of such drugs is stated to have increased to 15 times the scale of use in 1950. The collection of wild plants for this purpose is now fully organised, with the result that this source alone is said to have increased ninefold in a few years and a growing export has been built up. There are now some 40,000 acres cultivated solely for the production of medicinal plants, and under the next five-year plan (to 1960) the acreage and number of small co-operatives devoted to the cultivation of medicinal plants—there are already 3,600—will be increased.

Manufacturing Chemist.

MANNERS AND THE MAN

A book published recently in England under the title "Good Behaviour" gives as Australians' claim to good-mannered fame their custom of keeping their hands below the table until their hostess begins to eat.

We Australians may think that we occasionally display some other and more important trait of good behaviour. But the author's point is, while such distinctions are to be commended as adding style to life, there are ways of demonstrating good manners other than those which merely lead to boring conventions and undemocratic exclusiveness.

The legend and tradition of the old school tie comes into all this, too. Throughout history there have been many variations of the theme, but each phase contains some example of what, in its time and since, could only have been regarded as good manners. There were good manners before we had good plumbing and modern sanitation.

King Arthur founded his famous Order of the Round Table on good manners; and the activities of Robin Hood in Sherwood Forest were a species of old school tie conduct which won the acclaim of many.

Good manners have survived to this day as something to be admired in human relations. The essayists and thinkers have written and thought much about the subject. Goethe wrote, "Behaviour is a mirror in which everyone shows his image," and Matthew Arnold said, "Conduct is three-quarters of our life and its largest concern."

How important, therefore, is good behaviour in producing a state of Good Citizenship, in which most people, and not just some, are well behaved towards their fellows.

This striving for Better Citizenship is the major task now being undertaken by the supporters of A Call to the People of Australia, and according to "The Call" annual report for 1955 there are good reasons for believing that the appeal is making an impact.

But we must not be satisfied merely to keep our hands below the table until the hostess begins to eat! That would be too easy a way to lull ourselves into a false sense of achievement and an adoption of the shadow rather than the substance.

—Issued on Behalf of Committees in Support of A Call to the People of Australia.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

Mr. H. M. Rowe, of Scottsdale, will be opening a pharmacy at Taroona on April 16.

Miss Shirley Shannon recently returned home to Melbourne for a short holiday.

Mr. Jack Shaw has also returned to Victoria after a short stay with us in Hobart.

Mr. Allan Fennell is off on a week's fishing, the location depending on the weather.

We hope that by the time these notes go to press Miss Anne Wilks will be well on the way to complete health again.

Mr. Jack has taken up his new duties with the Repatriation Department Dispensary, and we wish him every success in his new sphere.

Mr. George Fleming has taken over the Lindisfarne Pharmacy which was formerly that of Mr. Tony Copeland. We understand that Tony is going to freelance for a while.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting of the Society, Mr. Bob Bester gave a very interesting show of his colour slides taken during his recent trip abroad. Among the views, he gave us glimpses of his travels through England, Scotland, Ireland and Norway. Unfortunately time would not allow us to see more of his travels in Europe.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA

The Annual Report of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1955, states that a most satisfactory year concluded with a net addition of seven members (bringing the total to 113), and a surplus of £50/5/10 which brought accumulated funds to £185/8/11.

Teaching facilities for students at the Technical College were greatly improved over the year. Credit for this is given to the "consistent driving force of Dr. Burgin, who has spent many hours in the organising of the laboratory which is in use for our students."

Thanks for assistance given to students in practice dispensing are conveyed to Mr. A. G. Gould, Mr. A. K. Smith and Dr. Burgin.

The report, which is signed by Mr. E. H. Shield as President, contains an interesting summary of other activities of the Society during the year.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on March 19, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. H. Pearce, Miss M. L. Williams, Mr. I. B. McLeod, and the Registrar.

Chairman.—In the absence of Mr. Cartledge, Mr. Pearce took the chair.

Apprentices.—Indentures of Charles William Michael Tatlow to R. M. Boland, Brian Charles Cannon to Miss

D. H. Croft, Miss Joan Phyllis Hoggett to A. Widdowson, Ralph Desmond Tapping to A. G. Gould, David John Martin to C. A. Robertson, and Brian Alfred Atkins to J. W. Parsons were approved.

Miss Mary Wallace to R. C. Townley: Registration of completion of indentures approved.

Akos Nagy.—A letter was received from the Registrar of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, confirming the requirements of that Board for Mr. Nagy to receive registration in New South Wales. Members decided that the concessions as previously granted to Mr. Nagy were the minimum requirements which could be granted for his registration in Tasmania.

E. Mansberg.—Details were received regarding the course which Mr. Mansberg had completed at the N.S.W. University of Technology in Applied Chemistry B.Sc. The meeting decided it would be necessary for Mr. Mansberg to qualify in Materia Medica, Matriculation Biology, and Pharmacy II in Tasmania, together with the serving of a four-year apprenticeship, in order to register as a Pharmaceutical Chemist in Tasmania.

Ahmed Raza.—The meeting decided that after completing the course in Suva, exemptions would be granted for Matriculation Physics, Chemistry and Biology in the first year of our course.

Finance.—The financial statement showed a balance of £1,287/8/0. Accounts totalling £80/6/10 were passed for payment.

Poisons Act.—Letters from Mr. J. E. Stanton regarding queries he raised in connection with the Poisons Act and Regulations and a copy of a reply which Mr. Cartledge had forwarded to him were received.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on March 12, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Miss E. L. Knight, Messrs. A. P. Brammall, K. H. Jenkins, L. J. McLeod, C. A. Robertson and the Secretary.

Chairman.—In the absence of the President, Mr. C. A. Robertson was elected chairman.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £57/16/10 were passed for payment.

Office-bearers.—The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. E. H. Shield.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. A. P. Brammall and Mr. C. P. Roots.

Treasurer: Mr. L. J. McLeod.

Liaison Representatives: Mr. E. H. Shield and Mr. C. A. Robertson.

Secretary: Mr. D. W. Tapping.

P.A.A. Conference.—The Secretary advised that he had approached Mr. L. W. Palfreyman to represent this Society at the May Conference in Melbourne, and he had indicated that he was willing to do so.

The meeting appointed Mr. Palfreyman as official representative for this conference.

Levy.—The meeting decided that the levy of 4/- per



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TASMANIA—Continued

member for 1955, to cover the increased cost of the Journal, should be added to the annual subscription accounts when forwarded at the end of 1956.

Social Evening.—Final arrangements were made for the Buffet Tea and for the distribution of tickets.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

THE GUILD

Executive Meeting

The Executive of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at 73 Liverpool street, Hobart, on February 27, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. A. G. Gould, D. R. Crisp, C. A. Robertson, A. Fennell, C. B. Dillon, A. G. Crane, L. W. Palfreyman, G. S. Copeland and the Secretary.

Mr. K. G. Attiwill, Public Relations Secretariat, was also present.

Employers' Federation.—A letter was received from the Federal Secretary, advising that State Branches had autonomy on matters such as deciding on becoming a member of the Employers' Federation, but that he felt the scope of the Federation was only a duplication of one of the duties of the Guild.

After discussion on the advisability and value of becoming a member of the Federation, Mr. Copeland moved (seconded by Mr. Robertson) that the proposal that we join the Employers' Federation be not accepted.—Carried.

Wages Board.—The meeting decided that a letter be forwarded to the Chairman of the State Wages Board requesting that when a meeting of the Chemists' Wages Board was being called, details of matters to be considered be forwarded to this Guild.

Mr. A. G. Gould tendered his resignation as a representative on the Wages Board. The resignation was accepted with regret, and the Secretary was instructed to approach Mr. John Holder to fill this position.

Visit by Mr. Jewkes.—Mr. Fleming reported that the proposed date for the visit by Mr. Jewkes was not suitable and that advice was awaited concerning a suitable date.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £193/9/1 were passed for payment.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Reginald Colin Townley and Athol Gordon Townley.

Pharmaceutical Association.—Messrs. D. R. Crisp and G. S. Copeland were appointed as delegates for the May conference of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.

"Family Circle."—In reply to our letter conveying a complaint from the Northern Branch regarding advertisements in "Family Circle," Mr. Attiwill advised that the whole matter of advertisements in the magazine was under close consideration, but it was not possible to restrict advertising to chemist-only lines.

Trading Hours.—Mr. Robertson drew attention to breaches in times of opening of pharmacies. The meeting decided that a circular be sent to all member drawing their attention to the agreed opening hours and requesting that they be adhered to.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

"We love flattery even though we are not deceived by it, because it shows that we are of importance enough to be courted."

—Emerson.

Mr. W. M. Bannister has purchased Mr. B. C. Munro's pharmacy at Byron Bay.

Mr. Brian Ell recently purchased Heferen's pharmacy at 10 Ormonde Parade, Hurstville.

Mr. J. A. Buggy has purchased Lone's pharmacy, 111 Sanger street, Corowa.

Mr. C. A. Medicott has opened a pharmacy at Wollstonecraft.

Mr. Joe Finn, late of Forbes, has purchased Clifton's pharmacy at Hunters Hill.

Mr. A. E. Minns has purchased the pharmacy previously owned by Mr. R. H. Wales, at 94 Glenayr avenue, North Bondi.

Mr. R. R. Flannery is now the proprietor of the pharmacy in Rankin street, Forbes, formerly owned by Flannery and Finn.

Mr. R. H. McCredie, formerly of Goulburn, has purchased Smedley's pharmacy, 683a Pittwater road, Dee Why.

Sergeant Baker Has Serious Accident.—It is reported that Sergeant Baker (Drug Squad) suffered a serious accident when a piece of steel penetrated his eyeball. Latest advice indicates that the eyeball may have to be removed.

"The Action of Ductless Gland Extracts on the Kidney."—This is the title chosen by Professor Winton for his lecture to Society members on April 16. Professor Winton's address will be delivered in "History House," 8 Young street, Sydney (where Elizabeth street trams terminate), commencing at 8 p.m.

P.B. COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY

The N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Benefits Committee of Enquiry will meet at Sydney on March 13 and 14.

CHEMISTS (STATE) AWARD

Applications for a new Award are listed for hearing by the Industrial Commission on April 4 and 5.

Matters not resolved by conference with the union include wages and the proportion of junior to senior employees, at present fixed at one junior to three adults.

AN ODD AD

In "The Sydney Morning Herald's" "Positions Wanted" column on March 7, there appeared the following oddity—

"PHARMACY: Substantial premium offering apprenticeship by recent matriculant."

1956 POST-GRADUATE LECTURES

The Society's 1956 series of post-graduate lectures dealing with Physiology will commence on June 4, running for ten weeks. They will be delivered by Professor Thorp in the No. 1 Theatre, New Medical School, University of Sydney.

PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES

Diplomas were presented to recently qualified pharmacists at a colourful ceremony in the Stawell Hall of the Royal Australasian College of Physicians, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on March 19, commencing at 8 p.m. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Fegent entertained official guests at supper.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS RAMPANT IN N.S.W.

Health authorities are disturbed at the epidemic of infective hepatitis now disseminating the metropolis.

Most patients with acute infective hepatitis make a complete recovery, but there is a very long period of convalescence.

POISONS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Poisons Advisory Committee, on February 17, prepared recommendations on the use of chloral hydrate. ("A.J.P.," Feb. 29, 1956, p. 179.)

The City Coroner, Mr. A. S. McDonald, said recently that some restriction should be put on the sale of preparations containing the drug.

The Poisons Advisory Committee's recommendations will go before the Minister for Health.

FIRST ADDENDUM TO 1953 B.P. NOW OFFICIAL

By notice in the New South Wales Gazette on March 9, the First Addendum to the 1953 B.P. was made official in New South Wales. The official notice read:

"DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that an Addendum to the 1953 edition of the British Pharmacopoeia, which became operative on the 1st March, 1956, has been issued by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.

M. O'SULLIVAN, Minister for Health."
N.S.W. Gaz. No. 24, 9/3/56, p. 639.

RESERPINE TO BE RESTRICTED

The Minister for Health (Mr. O'Sullivan) announced recently that Reserpine, which is used for treating mental disease and high blood pressure, will become a restricted drug under the Poisons Act. After a date to be proclaimed it will be available only on a doctor's prescription.

This course had been recommended by the Advisory Committee under the Poisons Act, which considers its use should be under proper supervision.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that, when under proper control, Reserpine can be of great benefit to mental patients. It had been used extensively in Parramatta Mental Hospital with good results.

TO MEET SIR HARRY JEPHCOTT

Directors of Glaxo Laboratories (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. held a Cocktail Party at the Wentworth Hotel on March 6, to provide opportunity for those present to meet Sir Harry Jephcott, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.P.S., an overseas member of the Board and Chairman of the Parent Company, Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., London.

A large number of representatives of the pharmaceutical and medical professions, hospitals, government and other institutions was present.

Quite a number of guests had met Sir Harry overseas, and were delighted to renew his acquaintance.

Sir Harry is well known for his activity in connection with the Board of Pharmaceutical Studies, University of London.



WHAT MAKES A PHARMACY MODERN?

Primarily, of course, it's the spirit of the man or organisation behind it; and in the forefront of Sydney's most progressive pharmacists is the 72-year-old Hallam Pty. Ltd.

In post-war years a comprehensive plan of store modernisation has been in progress, and although each pharmacy has been an individual problem, due to differences in site, shape and size, there is an instantly recognisable family resemblance. Bray & Holliday are privileged to have been entrusted with this work.

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The illustrations show portions of the pharmacy at 253 Pitt Street. Among its many interesting features are the following:—

Emphasis on speedy sales, with small items below the eye line on patent medicine display shelves; open display counters near the entrance door, with provision for ample forward stock under the displays; fast replacement of stock from reserve immediately behind forward stock display fittings. The mirror treatment of the left-hand wall gives the effect of greater width to the shop, and a pleasing surround for small display niches. Note, too, how the full interior can be seen from the footpath.

Enquiries are invited from chemists in New South Wales.

Transportation costs prevent our carrying out modernization of pharmacies in other states.



NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

NUX VOMICA COMPOUND WANTED

A letter has been received from a World War I pensioner in Adelaide, seeking supplies of "Tabloid" Nux Vomica Compound, which he has found "particularly suitable for my complaint, and which I have been taking nightly for 37 years."

His allotted span is only about 10 more years, so he requires about 4000 products. B.W. & Co. would be very pleased to hear from any pharmacist in New South Wales who has stocks of "Tabloid" Nux Vomica which are still saleable, and would be prepared to take back any quantity up to 4000 on terms to be mutually agreed. (Manufacture of this product was discontinued some years ago.)

WASTE PILLS IN THE MEDICINE CHEST

In "The Sydney Morning Herald" on March 16, "M.S.," of Strathfield, goes on record under the above caption—

"Sir,—It has been said that mustard merchants have made fortunes not out of the amount of mustard consumed, but from that which is left on the side of the plate. This theory can also be applied concerning the pharmacists of today.

"Just take a look in any family medicine cupboard and note the hoard of surplus pills and potions over-prescribed by the doctor, for which chemist bills have been paid far in excess of actual need.

"During a recent illness in my family the doctor prescribed 30 tablets, one of which was to be taken if a certain symptom occurred. The chemist, fortunately for me, mentioned their price, and as they were very expensive, I asked for the smallest number he would supply, with repeats if necessary. The least he would put up was 12, and the actual number consumed was two.

"This is but one instance of what occurs over and over again."

F.S. MEDICAL BENEFITS FUNDS

It is reported that the General Secretary of the British Medical Association, Dr. J. G. Hunter, has replied to the President of the Combined Friendly Societies of Australia, Mr. A. J. Eade, who accused doctors of "over-visiting." Dr. Hunter is quoted as stating:

"Mr. Eade is wrong in blaming the medical profession for the increased number of attendances by doctors on members of medical benefit funds.

"The solvency or otherwise of private insurance funds has nothing to do with the medical profession.

"The increased demand for medical care comes from the contributors to these funds.

"Contributors have never been better off financially and have never been in a more favourable position to meet the cost of medical care.

"They take advantage of this position and seek the doctor's advice more often.

"This is a good thing, and is, no doubt, reflected in improved community health standards.

"Before attributing blame to the profession, Mr. Eade should investigate the demands made on the profession by contributors."

HYDATID DISEASE SURVEY

Up to 40 per cent. of all grown sheep, between 20 and 30 per cent. of all cattle, and five per cent. of all pigs in N.S.W. are infested with hydatid cysts.

This statement appears in a recently completed survey on hydatid disease in Australia, by Mr. M. A.

Gemmell, a Research Fellow attached to the Department of Veterinary Pathology at the University of Sydney.

Mr. Gemmell said this incidence of the disease was the highest ever recorded in any country.

Mr. Gemmell said: "The survey was made to ascertain the incidence and distribution of hydatid disease in domestic animals and man in N.S.W., to assess the economic loss it occasions and to determine the factors involved in eradication.

"During the past year over 300,000 sheep, 30,000 cattle, 5000 pigs, 768 dogs, 11 dingoes and 11 foxes have been examined.

"The survey shows that one in every four dogs employed in the pastoral and meat industries harbours the hydatid tapeworm.

"Many of these dogs, especially those employed at abattoirs, are resident in heavily populated areas.

"The economic loss occasioned by the disease in Australia is high.

"Over £600,000 is lost to the meat industry each year due to the condemnation of infested food alone.

"The greatest monetary loss occurs in N.S.W., where livers and carcasses valued at over £230,000 are condemned annually for hydatid disease."

DOCTOR SUSPENDED FOR SIX MONTHS

The Disciplinary Tribunal on February 18, suspended Dr. Joseph Roy Baker, 53, of Macquarie street, for six months from practice.

Dr. Baker had been convicted at Central Court of Petty Sessions last year of a charge of false pretences and fined £20. The amount involved was £8/10/-.

It was stated that Dr. Baker had induced pensioners to sign Government forms covering visits to their homes when the patients had attended his surgery.

In this manner, Dr. Baker had claimed in a number of cases a fee of 11/- instead of 9/-, as laid down under the Government Medical Scheme.

The chairman, Judge Stacy, said that Dr. Baker was before the tribunal to be dealt with.

Detective-Sergeant Robert Walton, of the C.I.B., said that Dr. Baker had made a statement admitting that he had filled in domiciliary vouchers instead of surgery vouchers. He had given these patients special therapy treatment, and he had unwisely taken the law into his own hands and made the extra charge. At the time he was under great mental stress and regretted the lapse.

Sergeant Walton said the actual offences were committed in March and April of 1953. Dr. Baker, he said, had complied with the magistrate's order to pay compensation.

Sergeant Walton said that Dr. Baker had been previously declared bankrupt, and a committee of residents of Springwood organised a fund to retain his services. Dr. Baker was paid a salary. The secretary of the fund, however, stole about £3000 and was now in gaol.

Mr. S. Hicks (for Dr. Baker) told the tribunal that Dr. Baker had been found guilty of infamous conduct in 1953, and had been deregistered by the Disciplinary Tribunal. The charge was that he had issued prescriptions "for the purposes of addiction" to Joy Rebecca Baker.

On appeal, the Full Court found the charge proved, but restored him to the roll on certain conditions.

Mr. Hicks said that since 1954 Dr. Baker had made an earnest attempt to rehabilitate himself. He had also made payment to his creditors.

Announcing the decision of the tribunal, Judge Stacy said that the charge was a very serious one; but having regard to the time when the offence was committed, the tribunal, by majority, was of the opinion that Dr. Baker should be suspended for six months.

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ADVERTISEMENT 3 FEATURES:

Beauty Brush — Patrician Bristle Brush and Comb — Gent's Hairbrush — Grippy Nail Brush.

ADVERTISEMENT 4 FEATURES:

"Toot" Brush — Beauty Set — Elizabethan Hairbrush — Sabrina Brush, Comb and Powder Brush Set.

ADVERTISEMENT 5 FEATURES:

Compact Toothbrush — Lustre Set — Handy Handbag Brush — Patrician Bristle Brush and Comb Set.



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FAREWELL DINNER TO DR. S. E. WRIGHT

Left to Right, Top: Mr. L. W. Smith, State President, F.P.S. Guild; Dr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy; Mr. B. G. Fegent, President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies; Mr. E. G. Hall, Past President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W. At right: Mr. K. A. Cartwright, Past President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.

Bottom: Mr. A. West; Mr. A. Winterton, Treasurer, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. J. L. Townley, President, Pharmacy Board; Mr. W. R. Cutler, President, Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies of Australia; K. H. Powell, Vice-President, Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. J. Plunkett.

[The illustration printed above reached us after our February issue had gone to press. An account of the farewell dinner to Dr. Wright was published in our February issue (pp. 183-184).]

N.S.W. GUILD STATE PRESIDENT BROADCASTS OVER 2UW

On Saturday, March 10, the N.S.W. Guild State President, Mr. Leslie W. Smith, spoke over radio 2UW at 7.30 p.m. The transcript of the broadcast reads:

Is there a shortage of chemists in this State? The 2UW radio reporter decided to find out if this important profession might be suffering the same growing pains as many others with a shortage of manpower. Our Radio reporter talks with the State President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Guild of Australia, Mr. L. W. Smith, on the subject.

Mr. Smith: How is the supply of qualified pharmacists in N.S.W.?

Mr. L. W. Smith: Short, and that position has reigned for the past 15 years at least.

And what is the lack of apprentices due to?

Mr. L. W. Smith: Well, a survey was made of this in Victoria some two years ago, but no satisfactory solu-

tion was shown. It is probably because of the fact that this shortage is right throughout the English-speaking world.

And I understand that you went overseas some years ago. How did you find the position over there?

Mr. L. W. Smith: I found the position precisely the same in England, Canada and the U.S.A.

Mr. Smith: Do many qualified pharmacists leave N.S.W. for any reason?

Mr. L. W. Smith: There is always a large exodus from N.S.W., mainly to Great Britain, but a number go to other parts of the Commonwealth and to New Zealand.

And what does the future hold, say, to encourage young people into the profession?

Mr. L. W. Smith: I think the future holds very good possibilities. The situation in three years will be entirely different, because the whole of the educational system is to undergo a drastic change. What is now an apprenticeship course will become an academic course at the University.

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Directions:

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The therapeutic contents are carefully balanced so that the long-acting nucleus takes over from the outer layer of Isoprenaline Sulphate as this passes its peak.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Mr. Smith: I believe a lot of the pharmacists are being wooed over to the pharmaceutical manufacturers?

Mr. L. W. Smith: Yes, that is a fact, and that in turn is brought about by the better conditions, and the shorter hours. Wages are not all that go in a working contract; conditions play a very important part, and pharmacists no doubt have this in mind when they move over to no Saturday work and quarter past four finish in the afternoon, and so on.

Mr. Smith: Do many women come into the profession these days?

Mr. L. W. Smith: A considerable number of women are coming into pharmacy in N.S.W., and that is on all fours of what is happening in other parts of the Commonwealth, particularly Victoria.

What length of time have you been connected with pharmacy yourself? Have you gone about the preservation of your knowledge for others?

Mr. L. W. Smith: Last Wednesday it was 40 years since I opened the doors of the pharmacy at Canterbury, N.S.W., where I still conduct the business. Four years ago I published a book, "Dispensing Technique," Part I, and at the moment am just completing Part II, which will carry in it all the up-to-date methods of sterilisation as applicable to retail pharmacy.

THE POISONS SCHEDULES AND REGULATIONS

Important Amendments

Extensive amendments of the Poisons Schedules and Regulations are notified in the N.S.W. Government Gazette No. 30, March 23, 1956, and are published hereunder—

Schedule Amendments

(To operate as and from July 1, 1956)

The Poisons List is amended—

(a) By removing from the first part of Schedule One thereof the following substances—

Aconite (root of *Aconitum Napellus*), alkaloids of; substances and preparations for internal use containing more than 0.02 per cent. of the alkaloids of Aconite and liniments for external application containing more than 0.1 per cent. of the alkaloids of Aconite.

Aconitine and its salts; substances and preparations containing more than 0.02 per cent. of Aconitine.

Acetyldihydrocodeine and its salts.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts.

Allylisopropylacetylurea.

Atropine and its salts; substances and preparations containing more than 0.25 per cent. of Atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of; prepared Belladonna and Belladonna herb, including substances and preparations containing more than 0.25 per cent. of the alkaloids of Belladonna, calculated as Hyoscyamine.

Benzyl Morphine and its salts.

Brucine and its salts.

Butyl chloral hydrate.

Calabar bean, alkaloids of.

Cantharides, Cantharadin, and its salts; substances and preparations containing more than 0.01 per cent. of Cantharadin.

Cevadilla, alkaloids of (*Sabadilla*).

Chloral formamide.

Chloral Hydrate; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of Chloral Hydrate.

Codeine and its salts; substances and preparations containing more than 2 per cent. Codeine.

Colchicine and its salts; substances and preparations containing more than 0.5 per cent. of Colchicine.

Conine and its salts.

Cotarnine and its salts.
 Curarine and its salts.
 Curare, alkaloids of and derivatives and bases.
 Cyanide of potassium; any other metallic cyanides,
 all poisonous compounds of cyanogen and any admix-
 tures or preparations thereof containing more than the
 equivalent of 0.1 per cent. of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Dihydromorphine and its salts.
 Dihydrodesoxy morphine and its salts.
 Digitalis, glycosides of and other active principles
 of Digitalis.

Dihydrocodeinone and its salts; substances and pre-
 parations containing more than 0.1 per cent. of Dihydro-
 codeinone.

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone and its salts.
 Dihydromorphinone and its salts.

Dinitro-Phenol 2:4, and Dinitro-O-Cresol, and any
 salts, compounds, derivatives or any preparations or
 admixtures of dinitro-phenyl 2:4, or dinitro-o-cresol or
 their salts, compounds, extracts, derivatives, prepara-
 tions or admixtures.

Emetine and its salts; substances and preparations
 containing more than 1 per cent. of Emetine.

Ethylmorphine and its salts; substances and prepara-
 tions containing more than 1 per cent. of Ethylmor-
 phine.

Gelsemium, alkaloids of; substances and preparations
 containing more than 0.1 per cent. of the alkaloids of
 Gelsemium.

Homatropine and its salts; substances and prepara-
 tions containing more than 0.25 per cent. Homatropine.

Hydrocyanic acid; substances and preparations con-
 taining more than 0.1 per cent. of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Hyoscine; substances and preparations containing
 more than 0.25 per cent. of Hyoscine, except in com-
 pounded preparations for the prevention or alleviation
 of motion sickness.

Hyoscyamine and its salts.

Lobelia, alkaloids of; substances and preparations
 containing more than 0.1 per cent. of alkaloids
 of Lobelia.

Morphine-N-oxide and its salts.

Nux Vomica; substances and preparations containing
 more than 0.2 per cent. of Strychnine.

Organic Fluorophosphates.

Organic Phosphonates.

Organic Pyrophosphates.

Papaverine and its salts; substances and preparations
 containing more than 1 per cent. of Papaverine.

Physostigmine and its salts.

Pomegranate, alkaloids of.

Quebracho, alkaloids of.

Staphisagria, stavesacre seeds, alkaloids of.

Strychnine and its salts; substances and preparations
 containing more than 0.2 per cent. of Strychnine.

Synthetic substitutes for Cocaine.

Thebaine and its salts.

Tribromethyl alcohol.

(b) By adding to the first part of Schedule One thereof,
 in appropriate alphabetical order, the following sub-
 stances—

Alkaloids, the following, their salts, simple or com-
 plex.

Aconite (root of Aconitum Napellus), alkaloids of,
 and substances for internal use containing more than
 0.02 per cent. of the alkaloids of aconite and liniments
 for external application containing more than 0.1 per
 cent. of the alkaloids of aconite.

Apomorphine and substances containing more than
 0.2 per cent. of apomorphine.

Atropine and substances containing more than 0.25
 per cent. of atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of, and substances containing
 more than 0.25 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna
 calculated as hyoscyamine.

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AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Brucine, and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of brucine.

Cocaine, synthetic substitutes for, which have a water solubility of more than 0.1 per cent., but not including substances containing 0.5 per cent. or less of such synthetic substitutes for cocaine.

Coniine.

Cotarnine.

Hyoscyne and substances containing more than 0.25 per cent. of hyoscyne.

Hyoscyamine and substances containing more than 0.25 per cent. of hyoscyamine.

Nicotine and substances containing more than 2.5 per cent. of nicotine.

Nux Vomica, and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of strychnine.

Physostigmine and other alkaloids of Calabar bean.

Strychnine, and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of strychnine.

Antimony, compounds of, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 1 per cent. of antimony trioxide.

Arsenic, compounds of, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 0.5 per cent. of arsenic trioxide.

Cantharides, Cantharidin, and substances containing more than 0.01 per cent. of cantharidin.

Chloral Hydrate and substances containing more than 5 per cent. of chloral hydrate.

Digitalis, Glycosides of, and any other active principle of digitalis.

Dinitroresols, dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.

Fluoroacetic acid and its salts.

Hydrocyanic acid, and substances containing more than 0.15 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid; cyanides and substances containing more than the equivalent of 0.15 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid.

Lead compounds with acids from fixed oils, except machine spread plasters.

Mercuric chloride, and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of mercuric chloride.

Mercuric iodide, and substances containing more than 1 per cent. of mercuric iodide.

Mercuric nitrate, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 3 per cent. of mercury (Hg), in such form.

Mercuric-potassium iodide, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 2 per cent. of mercuric iodide, in such form.

Mercury, organic compounds of, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 0.2 per cent. of mercury (Hg), in organic combinations.

Phosphonates, organic; Organic Fluorophosphates; Organic Pyrophosphates; Organic Thiophosphates.

Phosphorus, yellow.

(c) By adding at the end of the first part of Schedule One thereof, the words—

"Excluding, however, the substances hereinbefore mentioned when contained in any of the substances following—

Adhesives; anti-fouling compositions; builders' materials; ceramics; distempers; electrical valves; enamels; explosives; fillers; fireworks; glazes; glue; lacquer solvents; loading materials; motor fuels and lubricants; paints other than pharmaceutical paints; paper and packaging materials; photographic papers; pigments; plastics; printers' inks; propellants; polishes; refrigerants; rubber; varnishes."

(d) By removing from the second part of Schedule One thereof the following substances—

Acetanilide.

Aconite; substances and preparations for internal use

containing 0.02 per cent. or less of the alkaloids of Aconite and for external use, 0.1 per cent. or less.

Aconitine; substances and preparations containing 0.02 per cent. or less of Aconitine.

Anil nitrite.

Aniline, except substances containing less than 1 per cent. aniline.

Antimony, compounds of.

Arsenic, compounds of.

Atropine; substances and preparations containing 0.25 per cent. or less of Atropine.

Bromide and solutions of.

Cantharides and Cantharidin; substances and preparations containing 0.01 per cent. or less of Cantharidin.

Carbolic Acid; except preparations containing less than 3 per cent. carbolic acid.

Carbon-bisulphide.

Chlordane (Heptachlor).

Chlorodyne; substances and preparations containing 0.2 per cent. or less of Anhydrous Morphine.

Chloroform—(a) Toothpastes containing more than 10 per cent. of Chloroform; (b) Medicated confectionery containing more than 1 per cent. of Chloroform; (c) All other substances and preparations containing more than 0.25 per cent. of Chloroform.

Cresylic Acid, except preparations containing less than 3 per cent. Cresylic Acid.

Croton, Oil, of.

Cyanide of Potassium, any other metallic cyanide, all poisonous compounds of cyanogen and any admixtures or preparations thereof containing 0.1 per cent. or less of Hydro-cyanic Acid.

Ephedrine and its salts; substances and preparations containing more than 1 per cent. of Ephedrine.

Erythrityl trinitrate.

Fluorine and organic or inorganic compounds thereof, except Organic Fluoro Phosphates.

Homatropine; substances and preparations containing 0.25 per cent. or less of Homatropine.

Hydrocyanic Acid; substances and preparations containing 0.1 per cent. or less of Hydrocyanic Acid.

Hyoscine; substances and preparations containing 0.25 per cent. or less of Hyoscine, except when contained in motion sickness tablets.

Hyoscyamine; substances and preparations containing 0.25 per cent. or less of Hyoscyamine.

Iodine and solutions or preparations containing more than 2.5 per cent. of free iodine; and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of free iodine, for external use only.

Jaborandi.

Lead, compounds of.

Mercury, compounds of.

Nicotine, anabasine, salts of; substances and preparations containing more than 2.5 per cent. of Nicotine.

Nitro-benzene (oil of mirbane); soaps containing more than 1 per cent. of Nitro-benzene and all other substances and preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent. of Nitro-benzene.

Nux Vomica; substances and preparations containing 0.2 per cent. or less of Strychnine.

Oxalic Acid, salts of.

Oxycinchonic Acid and its salts.

p-ethoxy phenyl urea (Dulcin).

Phenylenediamines and their salts.

Phosphorus (yellow).

Quinophan (Atophan).

Strychnine; substances and preparations containing 0.2 per cent. or less of Strychnine.

Tetrachlorethane.

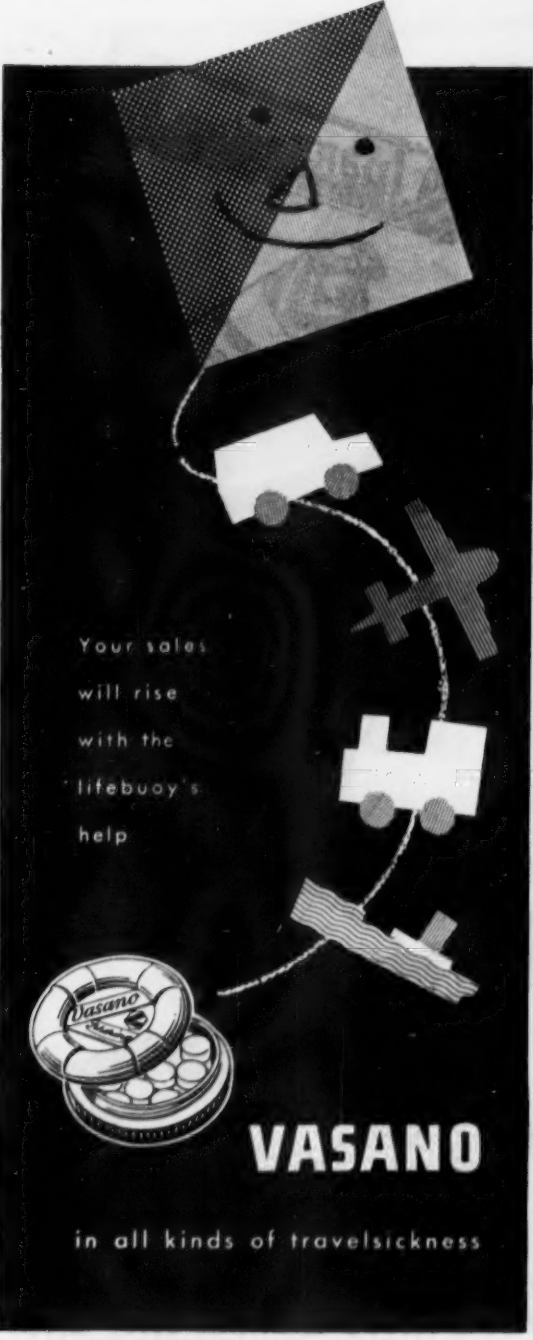
Toluene diamines and their salts.

Triethanolamine Trinitrate.

Trinitrophenol (picric acid).

(e) By adding to the second part of Schedule One thereof, in appropriate alphabetical order, the following substances—

Acetanilide and alkyl actenolides.



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Acetyldihydrocodeine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of acetyldihydrocodeine.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of acetyldihydrocodeinone.

Alkaloids, the following, their salts, simple or complex—

Aconite, alkaloids of, substances for internal use containing 0.2 per cent. or less and liniments for external use containing 0.1 per cent. or less of the alkaloids of aconite.

Apomorphine in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of apomorphine.

Atropine, in substances containing 0.25 per cent. or less of atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of, in substances containing 0.25 per cent. or less of the alkaloids of belladonna, calculated as hyoscyamine.

Benzyl Morphine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of benzyl morphine.

Brucines, in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of brucine.

Cevadilla, alkaloids of (Sabadilla).

Cocaine, in substances containing less than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine.

Cocaine, synthetic substitutes for—(a) which have a water solubility of more than 0.1 per cent. in substances containing 0.5 per cent. or less of such synthetic substitutes for cocaine, and (b) which have a water solubility of less than 0.1 per cent. in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of such synthetic substitutes for cocaine.

Codeine, in substances containing less than 1 per cent. of codeine.

Colchicine.

Diamorphine, in substances containing less than 0.1 per cent. of diamorphine.

Dihydrocodeine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrocodeine.

Dihydrocodeinone, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrocodeinone.

Dihydrohydroxycodine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrohydroxycodine.

Dihydromorphine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydromorphine.

Dihydromorphinone, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydromorphinone.

Dihydrodesoxymorphine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of dihydrodesoxymorphine.

Egonine and its derivatives, in substances containing less than 0.1 per cent. of egonine or derivatives.

Emetine, in substances containing more than 0.05 per cent. of emetine.

Ethyl morphine, in substances containing less than 1.0 per cent. of ethyl morphine.

Gelsemium, alkaloids of.

Homatropine.

Hyoscine, in substances containing 0.25 per cent. or less of hyoscine.

Hyoscyamine, in substances containing 0.25 per cent. or less of hyoscyamine.

Jaborandi, alkaloids of, in substances containing more than 0.025 per cent. of the alkaloids of jaborandi.

Lobelia, alkaloids of, in substances containing more than 0.1 per cent. of the alkaloids of lobelia.

Meprodine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of meprodine.

Morphine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Morphine-N-oxide, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine-N-oxide.

Morphine, synthetic substitutes for, not specifically mentioned in this Schedule and their salts, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of the base.

Nux Vomica, in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of strychnine.

Papaverine.

Pholcodine, in substances containing less than 1.0 per cent. of pholcodine.

Staphisagria, stavesacre seeds, alkaloids of, and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of the alkaloids of staphisagria.

Strychnine, in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of strychnine.

Thebaine, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of thebaine.

Amyl Nitrite.

Antimony, compounds of, in substances containing the equivalent of 1 per cent. or less of antimony trioxide.

Arsenic, compounds of, in substances containing the equivalent of 0.5 per cent. or less of arsenic trioxide.

Barbituric acid and its derivatives, their salts, in substances containing less than 0.2 per cent. of barbituric acid or its derivatives.

Bromine.

Butyl chloral hydrate.

Cantharides and cantharidin, in substances containing 0.01 per cent. or less of cantharidin.

Chloral Formamide.

Chloral hydrate, in substances containing 5 per cent. or less of chloral hydrate.

Chloroform, in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of chloroform.

Cresol, except in medicinal preparations and in disinfectants containing 3 per cent. or less of cresol, if the containers of such disinfectants are clearly and distinctly labelled with—(a) A warning that the contents are not to be taken; (b) A statement that the contents contain 3 per cent. or less of cresol; (c) The name and address of the manufacturer.

Croton Oil.

Erythrityltetranitrate, and other nitric esters of polyhydric alcohols.

Ether, Anaesthetic.

p-Ethoxyphenylurea (Dulcin).

Fluorine and compounds of, except organic fluorophosphates and fluoroacetic acids and its salts.

Hydrocyanic acid, in substances containing 0.15 per cent. or less of hydrocyanic acid; cyanides in substances containing the equivalent of 0.15 per cent. or less of hydrocyanic acid.

Iodine, in solutions containing more than 2.5 per cent. of free iodine.

Lead salts and compounds of lead for medicinal use.

Mercuric Ammonium Chloride (Ammoniated Mercury).

Mercuric chloride, in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of mercuric chloride.

Mercuric iodide, in substances containing 1 per cent. or less of mercuric iodide.

Mercuric nitrates, in substances containing the equivalent of 3.0 per cent. or less of mercury (Hg), in such form.

Mercuric oxide, and all oxides of mercury.

Mercuric-potassium iodide, in substances containing the equivalent of 2 per cent. or less of mercuric iodide, in such form.

Mercury, organic compounds of, in substances containing the equivalent of 0.2 per cent. or less of mercury (Hg), in organic combinations.

Nitric acid, and substances containing more than 9 per cent. weight-in-weight of nitric acid.

Nitrophenols, ortho, meta and para.

Oxalic acid and its salts.

Paraldehyde, in substances containing 0.2 per cent. or less of paraldehyde.

Phenol (carbolic acid) except in medicinal prepara-



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

tions and in disinfectants containing 3 per cent. or less of phenol, if the containers of such disinfectants are clearly and distinctly labelled with—(a) A warning that the contents are not to be taken; (b) A statement that the contents contain 3 per cent. or less of phenol; (c) The name and address of the manufacturer.

Phenylene diamines, toluene diamines and other aromatic diamines and their salts, except when used in hair dyes the containers of which have conspicuously printed thereon the words—"Warning. This preparation may cause serious inflammation of the skin in certain persons and should be used only in accordance with expert advice."

Sulphuric acid; substances and preparations containing more than 35 per cent. weight-in-weight of sulphuric acid (H_2SO_4).

Tribromethyl alcohol.

Trinitrophenol (picric acid) and substances containing more than 5 per cent. of picric acid.

(f) By adding at the end of the second part of Schedule One thereof the words—

"Excluding, however, the substances hereinbefore mentioned when contained in any of the substances following—

Adhesives; anti-fouling compositions; builders' materials; ceramics; distempers; electrical valves; enamels; explosives; fillers; fireworks; glazes; glue; lacquer solvents; laundry blue; loading materials; motor fuels and lubricants; paints other than pharmaceutical paints; paper and packaging materials; photographic paper; pigments; plastics; printers' inks; propellants; polishes; refrigerants; rubber; varnishes.

(g) By removing from the third part of Schedule One thereof the following substances—

Antihistamine Creams.

Preparations for the prevention or alleviation of motion sickness.

(h) By adding to the third part of Schedule One thereof the following substances—

Adrenaline, natural and synthetic, its salts, in concentrations of 1 per cent. or less of the base.

p-Aminobenzenesulphonamide (Sulphanilimide), its salts, its derivatives, their salts in ophthalmic preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. of the base.

Antihistamines—all tertiary nitrogenous organic bases and their salts which possess any property characteristic of antihistamine compounds.

Bromvaletone.

Carbromal.

Ephedra, alkaloids of, both natural and synthetic, and their salts, in substances containing more than 1 per cent. of the alkaloids.

Insulin and preparations containing the specific hypoglycaemic principle of the pancreas.

Mercurous chloride (Calomel) and metallic mercury in substances for internal use.

Nor adrenaline, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts.

Oxycinchoninic acid and its salts.

Phenyleinchoninic acid; salicyl-cinchoninic acids; their salts, their esters.

Pituitary gland preparations for human parenteral use except the adrenocorticotrophic hormone.

Vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins, and antigens for parenteral use.

(i) By removing from Schedule Two thereof the following substances—

Acetic Acid; substances and preparations containing more than 20 per cent. of Acetic Acid.

Ammonia; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of free ammonia.

Benzene.

Carbolic Acid preparations, other than essential oils containing not more than 3 per cent. (by weight) of phenol or its homologues.

Carbon Tetrachloride.

Chlorinated Phenols.

Fly Poison Papers not containing Arsenic.

Formaldehyde; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of Formaldehyde.

Hydrochloric Acid; substances and preparations containing more than 12 per cent. of Hydrochloric Acid.

Inorganic Copper Compounds.

Iodine; solutions of 2.5 per cent. and less.

Methyl Alcohol; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of Methyl Alcohol.

Nitric Acid; substances and preparations containing more than 10 per cent. of Nitric Acid.

Phenothiazine.

Potassium Chromate.

Potassium Dichromate.

Potassium Hydroxide; substances and preparations containing more than 10 per cent. of Potassium Hydroxide.

Sodium Hydroxide; substances and preparations containing more than 10 per cent. of Sodium Hydroxide.

Sulphuric Acid; substances and preparations containing more than 20 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid.

Tar Oils; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of Tar Oils.

Trichlorethylene.

Zinc Chloride; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of Zinc Chloride.

Zinc Sulphate; substances and preparations containing more than 5 per cent. of Zinc Sulphate.

(j) By adding to Schedule Two thereof in appropriate alphabetical order, the following substances—

3-(a-acetonylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin.

Acetic acid, Glacial.

Ammonia and substances containing more than 10 per cent. by weight of free ammonia (NH_3), except in medicinal substances for internal use.

Aniline.

Benzene, except in bulk wholesale quantities.

Camphorated oil.

Carbon Bisulphide.

Carbon tetrachloride, except when used for the treatment of humans and for veterinary purposes.

Chlordane.

Chlorinated naphthalenes.

Chromic acid and its salts of alkali metals.

Copper salts and compounds (inorganic), in substances containing 1 per cent. or more of the equivalent of copper.

Ether, Solvent.

Formaldehyde and substances containing more than 5 per cent. formaldehyde.

Heptachlor.

Hydrochloric acid and substances containing more than 10 per cent. by weight-in-weight of hydrochloric acid (HCl).

Methyl alcohol, in substances containing more than 5 per cent. methyl alcohol.

Nitrobenzene (Oil of Mirbane) and all other substances containing more than 0.1 per cent. nitrobenzene.

Pentachlorophenol.

Photographic chemicals (other than potassium cyanide) included in Schedule One, First and Second Parts, when sold for the purpose of photography.

Potassium hydroxide, in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of potassium hydroxide (KOH).

Selenium, compounds of.

Sodium hydroxide, in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of sodium hydroxide (NaOH).

Tetrachlorethane.

Tetrachlorethylene, except when used for the treatment of humans and for veterinary purposes.



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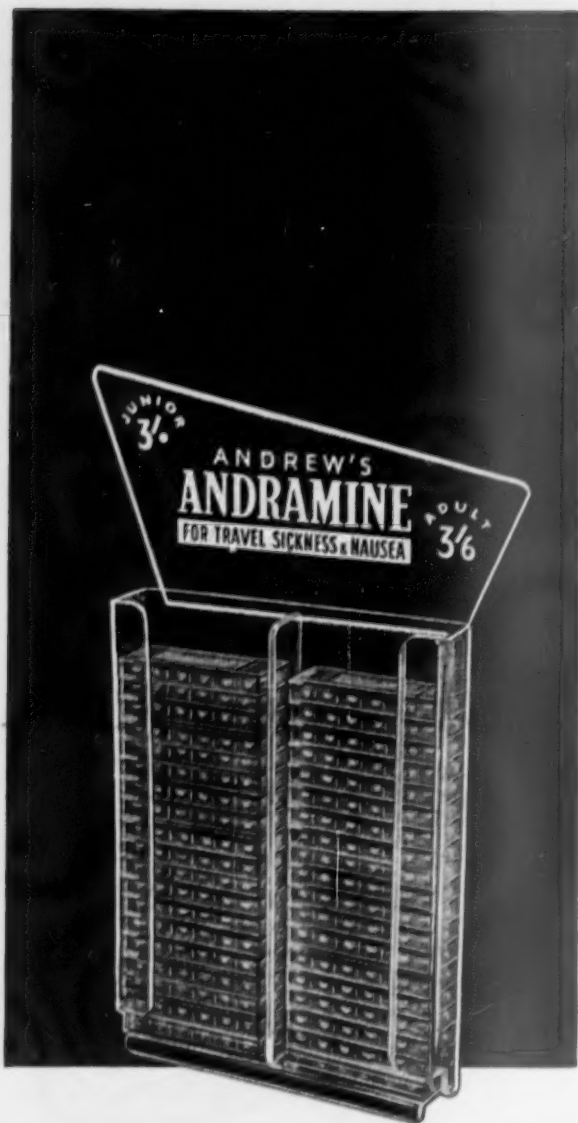
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Tetraethylthiuram disulphide, when used for industrial purposes.

Toluene.

Trichlorethylene, except when specially prepared for medicinal purposes.

Zinc chloride, in substances containing more than 5 per cent. of zinc chloride.

Zinc sulphate, in substances containing more than 5 per cent. of zinc sulphate.

(k) By removing from Schedule Three hereof the following substances—

Adrenaline, its salts and preparations, but not preparations for external or topical application, in concentrations of 1 per cent. or less.

Adrenocorticotrophic hormone ACTH and preparations containing this substance.

Aloxidone (Malidone).

Amidopyrine, its salts and preparations thereof.

Antihistamines, oral and injection, not including Benhydramine Chlorotheophyllinate.

Caramiphen hydrochloride, parpanit, panparnit.

Cortisone and other supra-renal cortical hormones, either natural or synthetic, and preparations containing these substances in a pharmaceutically elaborated form.

Dicourmarol.

Diethazine hydrochloride.

Ephedrine and its salts, except when such substances are compounded with other drugs in tablet form in a quantity of half a grain or less per tablet.

Ethyl biscoumacetate.

Ethopropazine hydrochloride (Lysivane).

Insulin, and preparations containing the specific hypoglycaemic principle of the pancreas.

Nor Adrenaline, its salts and preparations thereof, but not preparations for external or topical application, in concentrations of 1 per cent. or less.

Paramethadione (Paradione).

Penicillin and all preparations of penicillin and its salts and compounds of penicillin and its salts, except for veterinary, stock raising and poultry farming uses.

Pituitary gland, preparations of, for human use (ACTH, oxytocin, vasopressin), except for external and topical application.

Streptomycin and its salts and all other antibiotic metabolites derived from natural sources or produced synthetically and preparations thereof, except for veterinary, stock raising and poultry farming uses.

Sulphonal and its homologues.

Sulphonamides and substituted sulphonamides, except for veterinary, stock raising and poultry farming uses.

Sulphones and substituted sulphones.

Tetraethylthiuram disulphide.

Thiouracil and all derivatives thereof and preparations containing these substances.

Thyroid and preparations of parathyroid.

Trihexyphenidyl hydrochloride (Artane).

Vaccines, for use by injection, sera, toxins, antitoxins and antigens, except for veterinary, stock raising and poultry farming uses.

(l) By adding to Schedule Three thereof, in appropriate alphabetical order, the following substances—

Adrenaline, natural and synthetic, its salts, in substances containing more than 1 per cent. of the base.

Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH).

Allylisopropylacetyl Urea.

Amidopyrine and its salts.

p-Aminobenzenesulphonamide (Sulphanilamide), its salts, its derivatives, their salts, except when specially prepared for ophthalmic use and labelled accordingly, provided that such substances do not contain more than 10 per cent. of the base.

2-Aminopropylbenzene, its salts, its N-alkyl deriva-

tives, their salts, except when the base is supplied for inhalation absorbed upon an inert solid material.

Benzhexol and its salts and the following substances and their salts used for Parkinsonism; Diethazine, Caramephen.

Carbimazole, and other derivatives of Glyoxaline (Iminazole), for which anti-thyroid properties are claimed.

Carbon tetrachloride, when used for the treatment of humans.

Cortisone and steroid suprarenal cortical hormones, either natural or synthetic or their derivatives.

Courmarin derivatives and phenylindanedione derivatives used as anticoagulants in the treatment of humans.

Curare, tubocurarine, d-tubocurarine, d-tubocurarine dimethyl ether and all synthetic quaternary ammonium compounds having curarising and ganglionic paralysing effects such as polymethylene bistrimethyl ammonium compounds, gallamine triethiodide, laudexium methyl sulphate.

Hydantoin derivatives and oxazolinedione derivatives used as anticonvulsants.

Methantheline Bromide and its homologues.

Methylpentynol and other substituted alkynes for which hypnotic or soporific properties are claimed.

Nalorphine.

Phenylbutazone.

Primidone.

Penicillin, streptomycin, chloramphenicol, tetracycline, their salts, their derivatives and their salts and any other antibiotic substances derived from natural sources.

Rauwolfia, alkaloids of.

Sulphonol and alkyl sulphonals.

Tetraethylthiuram disulphide, except for industrial purposes.

Thiouracil and its derivatives.

Thyroid gland and its extract and active principles.

AMENDMENT OF POISONS REGULATIONS

(6573)

Department of Public Health,

Sydney, March 23, 1956.

POISONS ACT, 1952—REGULATIONS

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council and on the recommendation of the Poisons Advisory Committee, has been pleased to amend the Regulations under the Poisons Act, 1952, in the manner set forth hereunder, such amendments **TO TAKE EFFECT AS ON AND FROM THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1956.**

W. F. SHEAHAN, Minister for Health.

The Regulations are amended—

(1) By omitting paragraph (a) of Clause (1) of Regulation 4 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following paragraph—

(a) (i) In the case of any of the following poisons included in the third part of Schedule One of the Poisons List—

Adrenaline, natural and synthetic, its salts, in concentrations of 1 per cent. or less of the base;

p-Aminobenzenesulphonamide (Sulphanilamide), its salts, its derivatives, their salts in ophthalmic preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. of the base;

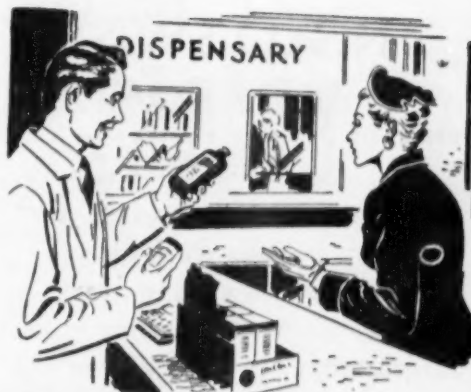
Antihistamines—all tertiary nitrogenous organic bases and their salts which possess any property characteristic of antihistamine compounds;

Bromvaletone;

Carbromal;

Ephedra, alkaloids of, both natural and synthetic, and their salts, in substances containing more than 1 per cent. of the alkaloids;

Mercurous chloride (Calomel) and metallic mercury in substances for internal use;



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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

the container shall bear thereon in addition to the word "Caution" the words—"Use strictly in accordance with the directions";

(ii) In the case of any of the following poisons included in the third part of Schedule One of the Poisons List—

Insulin and preparations containing the specific hypoglycaemic principle of the pancreas;

Nor adrenaline, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts;

Oxycinchoninic acid and its salts;

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicyl-cinchoninic acids; their salts; their esters;

Pituitary gland preparations for human parenteral use except the adrenocorticotrophic hormone;

Vaccines, sera, toxins, antitoxins and antigens for parenteral use;

the container shall bear thereon in addition to the word "Caution" the words—"This preparation should be used only under medical supervision";

(2) By omitting paragraphs (c) and (d) of the same clause;

(3) By omitting from clause (2) of Regulation 4 the words "or, as the case may be, the words 'Caution—Use strictly in accordance with the directions'" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "the words 'Caution—Use strictly in accordance with the directions' or 'Caution—This preparation should be used only under medical supervision,' as the case may be,";

(4) (i) By omitting from Regulation the words "drugs or";

(ii) By omitting from the same Regulation the words "any drugs or";

(iii) By inserting at the end of the same Regulation the words—

In this Regulation "poison" includes any material, liquid or article mentioned in sub-section one of section 21 of the Act;

(5) By omitting Regulation 6 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following Regulation—

(6) (1) Any person who keeps, in any premises, for retail sale any poison included in the first part of Schedule One of the Poisons List shall keep the poison according to one or other of the following methods—

(a) In a bottle or vessel tied, over-capped, locked or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary non-poisonous articles are secured in the same premises; or

(b) in a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary non-poisonous articles are kept in the same premises; or

(c) in a bottle, vessel, box or container kept in a room or cupboard set apart exclusively for dangerous articles; or

(d) in a part of the premises which is partitioned off or otherwise separated from the remainder of the premises and to which customers are not permitted to have access;

(2) Any person who keeps, in any premises, for the purposes of wholesale dealing or for use, but not for resale, in connection with any profession, business, trade or industry or any public institution, any poison included in the first part of Schedule One of the Poisons List shall keep the poison according to one or other of the following methods—

(a) In the unopened original container as received from the manufacturer or distributor; or

(b) in a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from bottles or vessels in which ordinary non-poisonous articles are kept in the same premises; or

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

(c) in a cupboard in the premises, or in a room or part of the premises, set apart in each such case for the storage of poisons or poisonous substances;

(3) Any person who keeps for sale, whether by wholesale or retail, in any premises any of the materials, liquids or articles mentioned in sub-section one of section 21 of the Act, shall keep the material, liquid or article according to one or other of the following methods—

(a) In the original unbroken or unopened container as received from the manufacturer or distributor; or

(b) in a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from bottles or vessels in which ordinary non-poisonous articles are kept in the same premises; or

(c) in a cupboard in the premises, or in a room or part of the premises, set apart in each such case for the storage of poisons or poisonous substances;

(6) By inserting next after Regulation 6 the following new Regulation—

6A. No person shall sell by retail any poisoned material or liquid for the destruction of noxious animals, birds, insects or plants, unless the container is clearly and distinctly labelled with—

(i) the name of the poison or poisons contained therein;

(ii) the name and address of the manufacturer or packager;

(iii) the purpose for which the poisoned material or liquid is intended and directions for its use, together with a statement that the substance should not be used for any other purpose; and

(iv) directions for first-aid attention in the case of poisoning by the poison or poisons contained therein.

(7) By omitting from paragraph (a) of Regulation 7 the words "by supplier" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "from the manufacturer or distributor";

(8) By omitting Regulations 8 and 9 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following Regulations—

8 (a) Every person who sells any medicine or medicinal preparation in which is present any substance included in any of the Schedules to the Poisons List shall attach to the container of the medicine or medicinal preparation a label on which shall be printed in letters of not less than six points the approved name or names of those substances, together with the quantity or proportion thereof present in the medicine or medicinal preparation.

In this clause "approved name" has the same meaning as in clause one of Regulation 4.

(b) Where any drug for internal use consisting of or containing any poison is delivered (whether in pursuance of a sale or otherwise, but not including delivery pursuant to wholesale sales in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing) in a quantity exceeding a single dose, the container containing the drug shall bear a label showing distinctly, in writing or printing thereon, the name of the drug and the amount of the dose to be taken.

(c) This Regulation does not apply to any medicine, medicinal preparation or drug for internal use which is sold or delivered upon the written prescription of a medical practitioner.

9. The provisions of Regulation 8 shall, where the medicine, medicinal preparation or drug for internal use concerned is prepared in individual or single doses (namely, in tablets, capsules, pills, cachets, ampoules, lozenges or the like), be deemed to be complied with if the box or outer container in which a number of such individual or single doses is contained is labelled in

accordance with the requirements of clause (a) or clause (b), as the case may require, of Regulation 8.

(9) By omitting Regulation 11 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following Regulation—

11. No person shall sell, whether by wholesale or retail,

(a) Any of the following poisons included in the first part of Schedule One of the Poisons List, namely—

Alkaloids, the following, their salts, simple or complex—

Brucine and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of brucine;

Nicotine and substances containing more than 2.5 per cent. of nicotine;

Strychnine and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of strychnine;

Arsenic, compounds of, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 0.5 per cent. of arsenic trioxide;

Hydrocyanic acid, and substances containing more than 0.15 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid; cyanides and substances containing more than the equivalent of 0.15 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid;

Mercuric chloride, and substances containing more than 0.2 per cent. of mercuric chloride;

Mercuric iodide, and substances containing more than 1 per cent. of mercuric iodide;

Mercuric nitrate; and substances containing more than the equivalent of 3 per cent. of mercury (Hg), in such form;

Mercuric-potassium iodide; and substances containing more than the equivalent of 2 per cent. of mercuric iodide, in such form;

Mercury, organic compounds of, and substances containing more than the equivalent of 0.2 per cent. of mercury (Hg), in organic combinations;

Phosphonates, organic; Organic Fluorophosphates; Organic Pyrophosphates; Organic Thiophosphates; Phosphorus, yellow;

(b) Any of the following poisons included in the second part of Schedule One of the Poisons List, namely—Chloropicrin;

Cresol, except in medicinal preparations and in disinfectants containing 3 per cent. or less of cresol;

Phenol (carbolic acid), except in medicinal preparations and in disinfectants containing 3 per cent. or less of phenol.

(c) Any of the following poisonous substances included in Schedule Two of the Poisons List, namely—

Carbon Bisulphide;

Carbon Tetrachloride, except when used for the treatment of humans and for veterinary purposes;

Nitrobenzene (oil of Mirbane) and all other substances containing more than 0.1 per cent. of nitrobenzene.

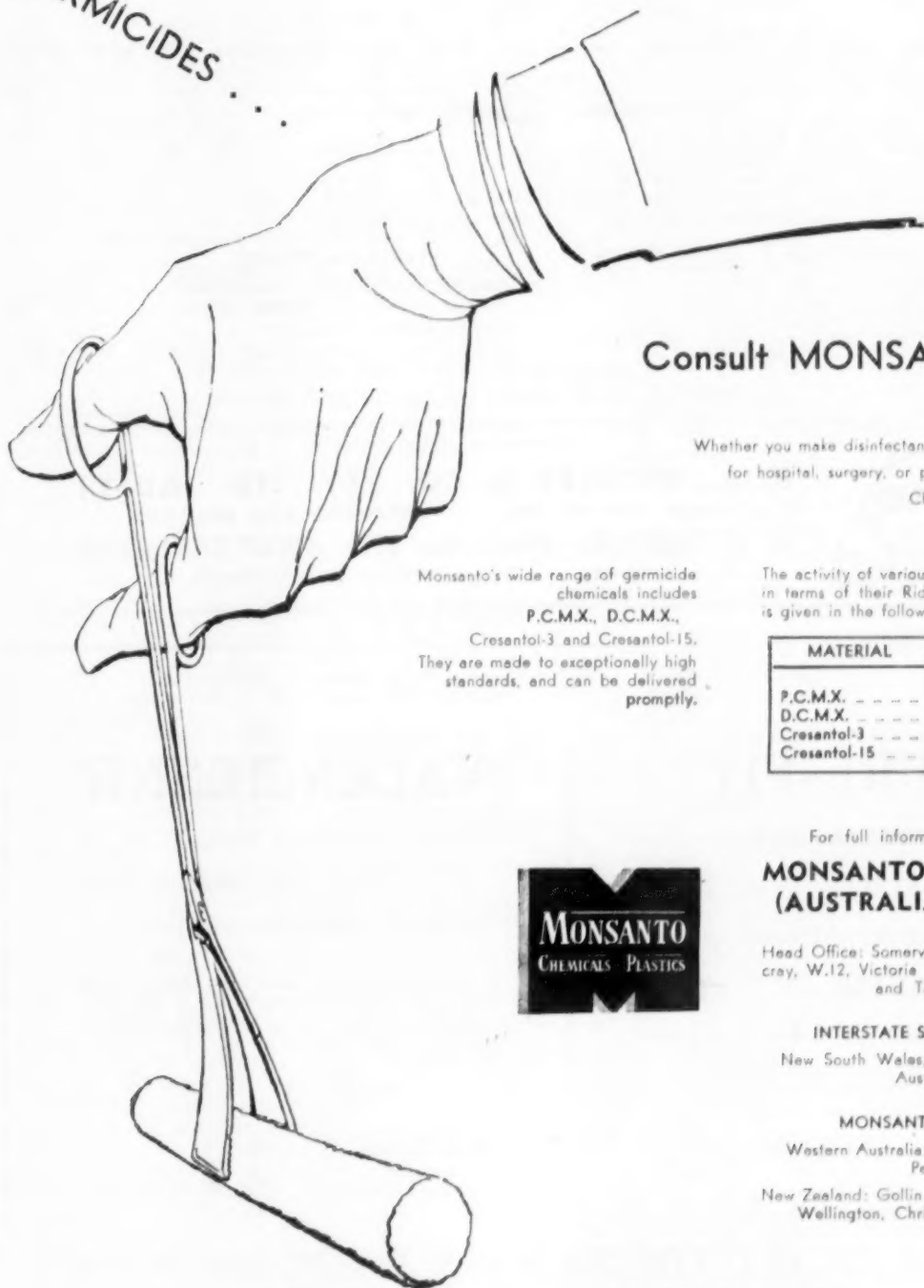
unless the container is conspicuously marked or labelled with directions for first-aid attention in the case of poisoning by the poison or poisonous substance contained therein:

Provided that the provisions of this Regulation shall, where any of the abovementioned poisons or poisonous substances is included in a medicinal preparation prepared in individual or single doses (namely, in tablets, capsules, pills, cachets, ampoules, lozenges or the like), be deemed to be satisfied if the marking or labelling is on the box or outer container in which a number of such individual or single doses is contained.

(10) (i) By inserting in Regulation 13 after the words "other than thallium or its salts" the words "or fluoro-acetic acid or its salts";

(ii) by inserting in the same Regulation after the words "other than this Regulation" the words "and Regulation 6";

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

(11) By inserting in Regulation 14 after the words "Thallium and its salts" the words "and fluoroacetic acid and its salts";

(12) By omitting from Regulation 16 the words "(other than cyanide of potassium)";

(13) By omitting Regulation 17, 18 and 19 and by inserting in lieu thereof the following Regulations—

17. (1) No person shall sell, whether by wholesale or retail, any poisonous substance included in Schedule Two of the Poisons List except on the following conditions—

(a) Liquid substances shall be sold only in bottles, tins, drums or casks of sufficient strength to bear the ordinary risks of transport without breakage or leakage;

(b) Solid substances shall be sold only in containers of sufficient strength to bear the ordinary risks of transport without breakage or leakage.

(2) No person shall sell, whether by wholesale or retail any of the following poisonous substances included in Schedule Two of the Poisons List, namely—

Aldrin;
Carbon Bisulphide;
Carbon Tetrachloride, except when used for the treatment of humans and for veterinary purposes;
Chlordane;
Dieldrin;
Heptachlor;
Pentachlorophenol;
Photographic chemicals;
Toxaphene;

unless the container is distinctly marked or labelled with a statement of the purpose for which the poisonous substance is intended, together with a statement that the substance should not be used for any other purpose.

(3) No person shall sell, whether by wholesale or retail, any of the following poisonous substances included in Schedule Two of the Poisons List, namely—

Acetic acid, glacial;
Ammonia and substances containing more than 10 per cent. by weight of free ammonia (NH₃) except in medicinal substances for internal use;
Chromic acid and its salts of alkali metals;
Copper salts and compounds (inorganic), in substances containing 1 per cent. or more of the equivalent of copper;
Formaldehyde and substances containing more than 5 per cent. of formaldehyde;
Hydrochloric acid and substances containing more than 10 per cent. by weight-in-weight of hydrochloric acid (HCl);
Pentachlorophenol;
Sodium chlorate;
Zinc chloride in substances containing more than 5 per cent. of zinc chloride;
Zinc sulphate in substances containing more than 5 per cent. of zinc sulphate;

unless the container has conspicuously printed or branded thereon the following words—

"Avoid contact of the skin with this substance."

(4) No person shall sell, whether by wholesale or retail, any of the following poisonous substances included in Schedule Two of the Poisons List, namely—

Aldrin;
Aniline;
Benzene, except in bulk wholesale quantities;
Carbon bisulphide;

Carbon tetrachloride, except when used for the treatment of humans and for veterinary purposes;

Chlordane;
Dichlorethylene;
Dieldrin;
Ethylene dibromide;
Ethylene dichloride;
Ethylene oxide;
Heptachlor;
Methyl bromide;
Methyl chloride;

Nitrobenzene (Oil of Mirbane); and all other substances containing more than 0.1 per cent. of nitrobenzene;

Tetrachlorethylene, except when used for the treatment of humans and for veterinary purposes;

Toluene;

Toxaphene;

Trichlorethylene, except when specially prepared for medicinal purposes;

unless the container has conspicuously printed or branded thereon the following words—

"Avoid contact of the skin with this substance and avoid breathing its dust (or vapour)."

(5) No person shall sell, whether by wholesale or retail, any of the following poisonous substances included in Schedule Two of the Poisons List, namely—

Potassium hydroxide in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of potassium hydroxide (KOH);

Sodium hydroxide in substances containing more than 10 per cent. of sodium hydroxide (NaOH); unless the container has conspicuously printed or branded thereon the following words—

"Warning—this substance is caustic."

18. (1) Subject to sub-section one of section 21 of the Act, no person shall sell by retail any restricted drug except upon the written prescription of a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon: Provided that—

(a) A pharmacist may sell by retail upon the written prescription of a dentist or to a dentist upon the written order of the dentist any of the following restricted drugs, namely—

Chloramphenicol;

Hydrocortone acetate—in ointment form containing not more than 25 milligrammes of hormone per gramme of ointment;

Methylpentynol; and other substituted alkynes for which hypnotic or soporific properties are claimed;

Penicillin—not more than 1,800,000 units to be dispensed upon any one prescription or order;

Streptomycin;

Tablets containing p-Aminobenzenesulphonamide (Sulphanilamide), its salts, its derivatives, their salts—not more than 25 tablets to be dispensed upon any one prescription or order;

Tetracycline and its derivatives—not more than 16,250 mg. capsules, to be dispensed upon any one prescription or order.

(b) Subject to sub-section one of section 21 of the Act, a person may sell by retail without the written prescription of a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon, for veterinary, horticultural, stock raising and poultry farming purposes, any of the following restricted drugs, namely—

p-Aminobenzenesulphonamide, its salts, its derivatives, their salts;

Penicillin, Streptomycin, Chloramphenicol, Tetracycline, their salts, their derivatives and their salts and any other antibiotic substances derived from natural sources;

Sex hormones, natural or synthetic (for chemical castration);

Thiouracil and its derivatives;

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Thyroid gland and its extract and active principles, when such restricted drugs are contained in the unopened original containers as supplied by the manufacturers and are clearly and distinctly labelled with the words "Unsuitable for human beings" and with a statement that the contents are to be used only for veterinary, horticultural, stock raising or poultry farming purposes, as the case may be.

(c) Subject to sub-section one of section 21 of the Act, a person may sell by retail upon the written order of the medical officer of a ship, or where there is no medical officer, the captain of the ship, any restricted drug for the purpose of enabling the provisions of any law relating to the carrying of restricted drugs on the ship to be complied with.

(2) The following conditions shall be observed by persons writing any prescription or order for a restricted drug—

The prescription or order shall be written in ink and shall show the name, address and designation of the writer, the name of the restricted drug or drugs to be dispensed and subject to the proviso to paragraph (a) of clause (3) of this Regulation, the number of times it is to be dispensed and shall be signed by the person issuing the prescription or order.

(3) The following conditions shall be observed by persons dispensing any such prescription or order for a restricted drug—

(a) The prescription or order shall not be dispensed more than the number of times indicated thereon and on each occasion upon which it is dispensed, shall be stamped or marked in writing or otherwise to show clearly the date upon which it is dispensed and the name and address of the person by whom it is dispensed:

Provided that prescriptions or orders for the following restricted drugs may be dispensed more than once without endorsement for a period not exceeding six months from the date of the prescription or order, namely—

Amidopyrine and its salts;

Benzhexol and its salts and the following substances and their salts used for Parkinsonism—Diethazine, Caramiphen;

Carbimazole and other derivatives of Glyoxaline, (Iminazole) for which antithyroid properties are claimed;

Hydantoin derivatives and oxazolidinedione derivatives used as anticonvulsants;

Primidone;

Sex hormones, whether natural or synthetic;

Thiouracil and its derivatives;

Thyroid gland and its extract and active principles.

(b) The person who dispenses a prescription or order (not being a prescription or order that may be dispensed more than once in accordance with the proviso to paragraph (a) of this clause) that does not indicate the number of times the prescription or order may be dispensed or that has reached the last occasion upon which it can be dispensed according to the repeat instructions indicated thereon shall write, stamp or mark in legible letters across such prescription or order the word "Cancelled":

Provided that in respect of any prescription issued under Part VII of the National Health Act, 1953, or in respect of any prescription issued on behalf of the Repatriation Commission of the Commonwealth of Australia, the duplicate of the prescription instead of the original shall be cancelled.

19. (1) Nothing in Regulation 18 applies to the sale by retail of any restricted drug where a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon in a case of emergency has orally or by telephone or telegram directed the dispensing of the restricted drug and the sale is made pursuant to that direction.

(2) Nothing in Regulation 18 applies to the sale by retail of any restricted drug referred to in Paragraph (a) of clause (1) of that Regulation, where a dentist in a case of emergency has orally or by telephone or telegram directed the dispensing of the restricted drug and the sale is made pursuant to that direction.

(3) Where the direction referred to in clause (1) or clause (2) of this Regulation is given orally or by telephone, the person giving the direction shall furnish written confirmation thereof within 48 hours to the person to whom the direction was given.

20. No person shall sell by retail any restricted drug unless there is attached to the container thereof a label showing the following direction, namely—

"To be used by the patient only and strictly as prescribed."

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge street, Sydney, on February 14, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. J. L. Townley (chairman), and Messrs. L. Smith, A. West, C. Gostelow, E. Dempster, G. Harman, G. Simpson, K. Cartwright and S. Wright.

Conference of Pharmacy Boards.—The Registrar was requested to deal with the question of reciprocity at the Conference to be held in May next.

Applications for Registration.—Registration was granted to John Alexander Branson, Eva Elizabeth Kennelly, Jeanette Goldie Harrison, Jane Penelope Pelham, John Louis Neate and Donald Tinyou.

Registered Under Reciprocal Agreements.—Phillip Hodgson Grummet (from South Australia), Alon Barrie Gainford (from Queensland), Patricia Joan Roberts (from Western Australia) and Barbara Mary Wood (from Victoria).

Names Restored to Register.—William Kevin Bourke, Alwyn Charles Fenton, George Peek, Ruth Mary Flanagan, Noel Clyde Anderson, Frederick Keith Morshead, Felix Frank Fox, Noel Herbert Miller and James Joseph Kelly.

Certificates of Identity were authorised in respect of the following:—Miss M. A. R. Miller (to Ontario), Mr. W. K. Bourke (to South Australia), Mr. J. E. Brieger (to Great Britain), Miss J. L. Harrison (to Great Britain), Mr. R. T. Flint (to Victoria), Miss A. Robinson (to Western Australia), and Mr. R. H. Grover (to Queensland).

Leaving Certificates Accepted.—154.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 79 new indentures, 19 transfers, 10 cancellations, 1 extension and 3 resumptions.

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poisons had been notified since last meeting, viz.:—Arsenic 2, Barbiturates 2, Hydrochloric Acid 1, Nitric Acid 1, Lysol 1, Phenolphthalein 1, and Kerosene 1.

Correspondence.—Under-Secretary, requesting nomination of representative on Poisons Advisory Committee.—The Board nominated Mr. J. L. Townley in place of Dr. S. Wright.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

Non-submission of Notebooks and Training Reports.

—The Board authorised prosecutions of persons responsible for the delay in submission of Notebooks and Training Reports in respect of five apprentices. Eleven others were to be prosecuted if the documents were not submitted within seven days of being again reminded.

Addendum to B.P.—The Registrar was asked to arrange for a Gazette Notice, making March 1 the official date of use.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on March 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. B. G. Fegent (Chairman), E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, J. L. Townley, A. West, H. W. Read, W. R. Cutler, J. Plunkett, K. H. Powell, G. Benjamin and A. F. Winterton.

Post-Graduate Lectures 1956.—Professor Thorp wrote on March 1 to confirm the refresher course of lectures in Physiology from June 4 (ten lectures). A draft would be forwarded in a few days.

Mr. Fegent said the lectures would commence on Monday, June 4, and excluding the Queen's Birthday, June 11, the ten lectures would extend until the Monday before the Pharmacy Ball. They would be delivered in the No. 1 Lecture Theatre, New Medical School.

Address by Professor Winton.—History House, Monday, April 16, at 8 p.m.

Professor Thorp wrote stating that the title of Professor Winton's lecture would be "The Action of Ductless Gland Extracts on the Kidney."

Mr. Fegent said that other lectures would be delivered in the new medical school by Professor Winton on April 11 and 19.

It was decided that at the conclusion of Professor Winton's address on April 16 the Council should entertain the Professor and various selected guests at the discretion of the Executive.

Science Group Lecture.—Mr. Fegent said that Mr. Brown would require the projector for slides in connection with his lecture at the Stawell Hall on March 26 on the subject "The First Addendum to the B.P. 1953."

Concerning the date of operation of the B.P. Addendum in New South Wales, it was decided to contact Mr. Cameron, Under Secretary for Health, regarding an announcement in the N.S.W. Government Gazette.

It was also decided to inquire from Mr. Kelleher regarding the position concerning P.B.A. and P.M.S. Prescriptions, when the first addendum became official, in N.S.W.

It was decided to invite the co-operation of the Pharmacy Board in the taking of steps to secure appropriate legislation in N.S.W. under which a date could be proclaimed for operation of future editions of the B.P. and their addenda.

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne, May 22 to 29.—Mr. Hall said that provision should be made for Mr. Cutler, the President of the Federal Council of Societies, to attend the P.A.A. Conference for the meeting of the Federal Council.

It was resolved that Mr. Cutler be requested to attend the meeting of Federal Council at Melbourne. Mr. Cutler said he would be very happy to go.

After further discussion, it was resolved that the President, Vice-President and Mr. Cutler be empowered to act as they think best in relation to Mr. Cutler's dispositions at the Conference in general session.

First Year Apprentice Lectures.—Mr. Hall said that Dr. Wright had criticised the present series of lectures, and had now submitted recommendations for their improvement. Mr. Hall gave details.

It was decided that Mr. Hall should deliver an extra lecture this year on the working of P.B.A. and P.M.S. and the obligation of the pharmacist to obey the law. This would make eight lectures for Mr. Hall and seven for Mr. Gostelow.

It was decided that the Council has every confidence in Mr. Hall's ability to prepare and deliver the lectures.

Mr. Hall agreed to confer with Mr. Gostelow on the matter of the dates to be reserved at Stawell Hall for the lecture series.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—Mr. Fegent said that the list of candidates who had passed the qualifying examination totalled 103. Accordingly arrangements had been made to hold the presentation ceremony in the Great Hall of the University of Sydney. Subsequently it had been accidentally ascertained that only some 30-odd were eligible to receive certificates, as the remainder had to complete varying terms of apprenticeships to make up for time served as National Service trainees.

It was decided to cancel the reservation of the Great Hall and to revert to the Stawell Hall for presentation of certificates on March 19.

Annual Dinner 19/6/56.—It was decided that the Executive should explore the matter of venue of the dinner. To be discussed at next meeting.

Annual Meeting, March 29, in the Stawell Hall.—It was reported that there would not be an election by secret ballot.

Regarding scrutineers, it was suggested that an approach be made to Mr. H. D. B. Cox and Mr. L. W. Smith, inquiring if they are prepared to act as scrutineers at the 1957 election of Councillors.

Mr. Plunkett said that the time of the scrutineers should not be wasted in checking the voters' financial status with the records. This should be performed by the office staff before the votes are counted. The scrutineers should not be compelled to waste all day in the checking of eligibility.

Open Meetings of Council.—It was decided to have no further open meetings of Council.

Pharmacy Ball.—It was reported that the Ball would be held at the Trocadero on Monday, August 20.

Applications for membership were approved as follows:—

Full Members.—Jeanette May Beekman, Penshurst; Joy Dorothy Carmichael, Miranda; Douglas Galbraith, Maitland; James Dennis Gerondis, Centennial Park; Igor Gary Gridneff, Bondi; Janet Anne Jennens, Abbotsford; Arthur Robert Moore, Hamilton; Helen Mary Frances O'Reilly, Bexley; and Jane Penelope Peiham, Mortdale.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Beverley Margaret Felton; Bexley; and Edwin Kevin McIntosh, Belfield.

Associate Members.—Robert Kendall Brown, Janet Hyslop Crane, Joseph Isidoro Gangemi, Diana Ruth Weeks.

Correspondence.—From Mrs. Phyllis Wright, Lind-

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

field, conveying thanks to Councillors for the beautiful flowers sent.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, acknowledging the two remits forwarded for the Melbourne Conference Agenda, also acknowledging that Messrs. Fegent and Powell are the Society's delegates to Conference.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding resolution of Council reaffirming its desire for the continuation of the Federal Council of Societies.

Trocadero, Sydney, confirming Monday, August 20, 1956, as date for the Pharmacy Ball. Also setting out the terms and conditions under which the function may be held.

The Spastic Centre, Mosman, asking for permission to run a raffle at the 1956 Ball, say a small puppy. It was decided not to grant the permission requested.

Mr. G. H. Bruce, R.S.S.A.I.L.A., advising the names of the Executive Officers for 1956.

Professor R. H. Thorp, University of Sydney, acknowledging arrangements made for lecture by Professor Winton at History House on April 16 at 8 p.m., "The Action of Ductless Gland Extracts on the Kidney," also inviting the President to lunch on April 11 to meet the Professor. Confirming that the Refresher Course in Physiology dates from June 4. A draft schedule of 10 lectures will be submitted in a few days.

The meeting terminated at 10.55 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 137 Gloucester street, Sydney, on March 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, K. Jordan, R. W. Feller, J. N. Young, R. L. Frew, P. Lipman, C. D. Bradford and R. S. Leece.

Committeeman in the Room of the Late Orien Leggo.—Two candidates were nominated for election, K. A. Cartwright and K. H. Powell. A secret ballot was then taken.

The Chairman declared Mr. Kenneth Alexander Cartwright duly elected as a member of the State Branch Committee.

P.A.A. Conference, Melbourne, May, 1956: Remits.—A remit concerning scholarships was suggested.

It was decided to send samples of previous remits to the State Branch Committee for consideration as examples.

Meeting of Poisons Advisory Committee.—Mr. Pinerua said he had attended the recent meeting of the Committee. The regulations as recast had been passed after discussion. After proclamation of the new regulations there would be a time lag of three months before they came into operation.

Restriction of the sale of Chlorodyne had not been agreed to. Chloral Hydrate had been discussed; over 5 per cent. was controlled.

Mr. Feller referred to certain non-sensitising antibiotics such as Neomycin, Bacitracin and Tyrothricin. Reports from the United States indicated that there was no danger in their use in topical strengths. There appeared to be no incipient danger when they were used

topically, therefore there was no necessity to restrict their use.

Simmons Ltd. quoted for 1500 copies of the Poisons List as compiled by Mr. Dash.

It was decided to proceed with the printing of the Poisons List, when in proper form. The manuscript was referred to Mr. Pinerua for perusal.

The suggestion was made that the book should be interleaved with blank pages for use in connection with alterations.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

(A) Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity

Nada Stand.—Mr. Feller said this had been referred to Mr. Bligh Jones, who said he would look into the matter.

Dettol-Steradent: Display material, contact with Reckitt & Colman.—Mr. Feller said that Mr. Harman and Mr. Howitt came out to see him, they spoke of display material, and also facts regarding Steradent.

Ipana "Fight Decay" Month.—This was in full swing.

Autumn-Winter Issue, N.S.W. Merchandising Calendar.—Mr. Feller said that suggestions must be in by May.

Modern Teat Publicity.—Mr. Frew said that reference to the Modern Teat as a "chemist-only" product had not yet appeared in the "Guild Service Bulletin."

It was decided to ask Mr. Baden P. Morris to confer with Mr. Feller and the Secretary on the matter of Modern Teat publicity.

(B) Pricing

Adoption of Victorian Scale of dispensing fees, with variations in South Australia and Western Australia.

Mr. Leece said there would be a meeting of the Pricing Sub-Committee later in the month to discuss dispensing fees. Mr. Thomas would like anyone who desired to attend to do so.

Issue of D.D. Tariff and P.P. List.—Mr. Leece said the counter list was under way.

Prices for Serpasil Tablets.—Mr. Jordan raised this matter. Mr. Leece said he had mentioned it to Mr. Thomas, who was looking into it.

(C) Industrial

Chemists (State) Award, altered date of hearing, April 4 and 5.

Mr. Smith said he wanted one or two volunteers, preferably adjacent to Coles or Woolworths, to give evidence before the Industrial Commission. They must also be prepared for an inspection by the judge, of their pharmacies.

Mr. Lipman said he would be away on April 5.

Mr. Mallam's pharmacy was suggested.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. William Marshall Bannister, Byron Bay; Brian Ell, Hurstville; John Austin Buggy, Corowa and Kenneth Harold Powell, Rose Bay (in partnership).

Reinstatements.—Messrs. R. H. McCredie, Dee Why; Cecil Andrew Medicott, Wollstonecraft and Allan Eric Minns, North Bondi.

Meeting of Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., New Zealand, 1957.—Mr. Pinerua referred to the appointment of a Guild Delegate to the meeting of Section "O."

It was decided to defer the matter until a later date. The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

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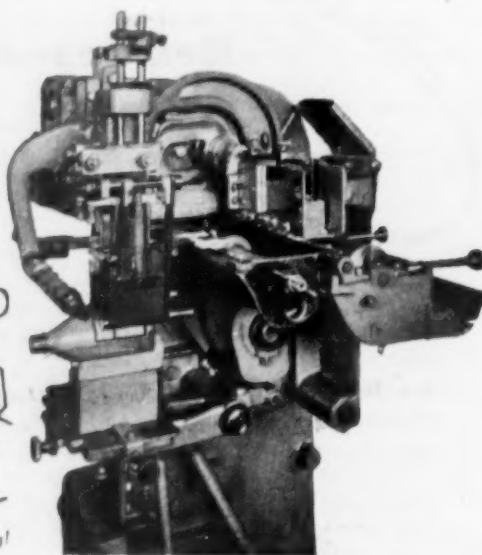
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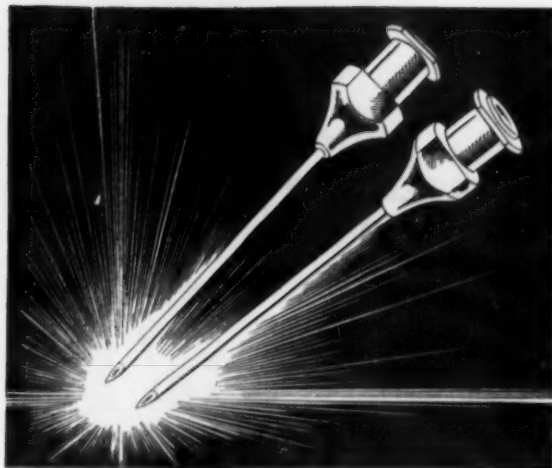
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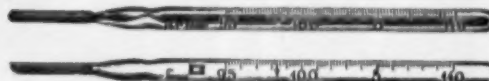
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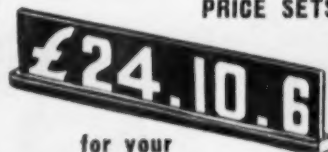
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